

SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE STUDY
— REPORT #1 —
PROJECTION OF
STATEWIDE INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS
1995-2015

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD
ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the report that follows is to present a detailed estimate of current and future infrastructure costs in the state of South Carolina.

The infrastructure cost estimates are a product of The Resource Investment and Management Systems (TRIMS) model developed in the state of New Jersey and population and employment projections produced by the Data Center of the state of South Carolina. Cost estimates include planned infrastructure projects that have not been carried out (*backlog*); improvements to existing and future infrastructure after they have been put in place (*rehabilitation*); and future infrastructure projects necessitated by both population and employment growth (*new growth*).

Infrastructure cost estimates encompass capital projects at the *county and local* levels to maintain existing systems and to support future growth (local infrastructure) as well as those at the *state and regional levels*, which serve regional needs even though they may be located in an individual county (regional infrastructure).

There are seven categories of infrastructure, each composed of three to six subcategories. These categories (*transportation; commerce; public safety/administration/welfare; education; health; recreation/culture; environment*) follow standard public finance grouping procedures for the classification of capital facilities.

Infrastructure cost estimates are presented for each of the state's forty-six counties and ten regions. County totals sum to the region; regional totals sum to the state. The sum of regional and local expenditures equals the sum of backlog, rehabilitation, and growth expenditures and, as well, the sum of individual county and region totals.

The TRIMS model estimates future infrastructure costs by:

1) calculating existing per capita and per employee infrastructure costs by category at the state and county levels, and 2) applying per-unit costs to projections of population and employment growth. Where possible, information has been obtained from the state of South Carolina's departmental infrastructure projections and existing COG and county projections. These are augmented by special reports on infrastructure of particular types that have been completed within the state. Where in-state data are not normally broken out into the categories as presented, data from other states has been used to create these categories.

It must be stressed that what follows are projections of infrastructure *need*. These figures may be a multiple of actual infrastructure *expenditures*. This is true because, in practice, backlog infrastructure projects are infrequently built, infrastructure rehabilitation is typically underfunded, and new infrastructure is reluctantly authorized.

The infrastructure projections contained herein:

- use all information available in the state of South Carolina on infrastructure needs and costs;
- are sensitive to national and state experiences with regard to infrastructure provision;
- reflect the cost of providing such infrastructure in the state of South Carolina;
- are current (1996) costs inflated to this year from 1990 or more recent data;

- have checks and balances between both categories of infrastructure and types of infrastructure need;
- are sensitive to the "lumpy" nature of regional infrastructure reflect established and future locations of government centers, higher education, major airports, ports, and unique recreational facilities.

BACKGROUND

BACKGROUND

THE NATURE AND VALUE OF INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure is defined as roads, bridges, mass transportation, airports, ports and waterways, water supply, waste treatment and disposal, energy supply, and communications. Infrastructure in the nation's 83,000 cities and other local jurisdictions is directly linked to the national economy. It is the foundation upon which industrial wealth is created; it is utilized by every citizen and all industries.

Despite its importance, U.S. infrastructure investment as a percentage of gross domestic product has been declining for more than twenty years. It decreased from a 1975 high of 2.4 percent of gross domestic product to a 1995 low of 0.3 percent. In contrast, Japan and Germany spend an average of 5.1 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively, of their gross domestic products on domestic infrastructure. Accordingly, they have productivity rates that are more than triple that of the United States.

In 1991, the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) warned that if more investment in certain crucial infrastructure areas is not ensured soon, the negative impacts on transportation efficiency, industrial productivity, and national competitiveness will cost the country dearly. The linkage of infrastructure investment to national industrial productivity means that if the United States is to improve its competitiveness and economic growth, there must be sustained investment in, and development of, basic local infrastructure.

Moreover, there are multiplier effects of the national benefits of such infrastructure investments, especially if some investments are dedicated to high-return

activities of small firms. The OTA recognized this with the admonition that immediate attention must be paid to developing programs to determine the most promising new investment areas for public works. Most of those who follow this discourse recognize that basic development infrastructure investment at the local level is key to spurring small firm growth.

Infrastructure represents an annual expenditure in the United States of approximately \$140 billion, with 24 percent of this amount (\$33.6 billion) coming from the federal government. With this national investment in infrastructure dispersed among numerous federal, state, county, and municipal agencies, comparatively little has been done to document the need, distribution, and impacts of such investment.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH

The Ideal Case

Economic development is the growth of residential and nonresidential structures on primarily private lands. These forces are driven by population and job growth in geographic areas and are responded to by providers of public infrastructure there.

There is a lead-lag relationship between population and jobs in which a critical mass of population is needed before a significant amount of jobs come on-stream; yet, with the arrival of jobs, so too comes a new increment in population. In an ideal setting, growth is a relatively orderly process, and public and private institutions facilitate growth. Infrastructure is in place where needed, and this infrastructure is neither

overused nor undermaintained. Further, there are reasonable relationships between existing and new growth both in type and location. One type or location of growth does not dominate another. Similarly, reasonable relationships exist between residential and nonresidential development (the journey to work is relatively short and efficient), and there is an equitable balance of income groups paralleling job opportunities within and across regions. In other words, growth is efficient, and the economic development of the state is maximized. All of the growth components' directions are harmonious, and minimal conflict leads to maximum statewide fiscal health and economic prosperity.

The Real Case

Unfortunately, actual economic growth departs from ideal conditions in that (1) the competition for market share creates "haves" and "have-nots," and (2) the public-sector regulatory overlay, in attempting to better distribute statewide economic development, often sends confusing signals and misses large-scale opportunities. As an example, new large-scale commercial and industrial developments are free to locate within the prime counties of the state, causing infrastructure to be extended to them and placing these political entities in competition with each other.

Simultaneously, other counties within the state are underutilized by "blue chip" economic activities and become home, by default, to a limited number of noxious industries and a vast majority of poorly paid residents. Economic opportunities and large areas of the state are overlooked.

The dual costs of (1) providing new and extended infrastructure to counties that are competed for and won by the highest bidder, (2) while maintaining the old infrastructure in counties that are left behind, cause taxes and development costs to rise throughout the state. As a result, wage and product costs increase statewide, and businesses and the state as a whole become less competitive. The reality of this inefficient expansion and competition is economic triage, wherein a finite amount of money is distributed politically among competing entities, causing all counties and regions to go wanting economically. These are the middle-stage signs of a state that is in the process of making the wrong decisions en route to policies that will, in the end, lead to a major loss of economic tenants.

The reason these patterns continue is that, in the short run, this policy is not all that bad for an individual location. Firms and people are "distributed" to counties that minimize the out-of-pocket costs to these economic entities. Yet the long-run, larger state costs are not considered when the firm's or county's needs are responded to in ad hoc fashion. The reality is that all of these extensions of capital facilities cannot be paid for, and very significant opportunities will not be met because of misplaced or inadequate resources.

An Alternative Case

An alternative is not to stop growth but to channel it efficiently. This is done by encouraging growth in locations where it makes the most sense for overall development of the state while ensuring that no individual county is neglected. Growth counties must continue to grow

and to be provided with infrastructure, but growth in other lower-growth counties must also be encouraged. This is not "setting growth loose" within the state because in both types of locations—those traditionally growing and those encouraged to grow—environmentally sensitive and other lands will be conserved to maintain the state's natural scenic qualities. Much of the growth that would have taken place in traditional growth counties continues to be encouraged, only in more compact and efficient development patterns near already existing development. Growth in counties where there has not been development before is now encouraged in newly formed centers attached to existing crossroads locations. Growth counties' additional growth is handled more carefully and elegantly; non-growth counties' growth is accelerated and strategically located. There is no situation of "haves" and "have-nots" and no infrastructure bankruptcy or excessive dilution. Growth is carefully channeled to maximize both its nodal impacts for growth counties and its new locations for non-growth counties. Billions of dollars of infrastructure monies can be redirected and not wasted on competing or non-strategically located entities.

The process above is termed "strategic economic development," and this form of development can be practiced in South Carolina. Why is this form of economic development being practiced in many locations? Increasingly, positive linkages have been found between economic development and quality of life. A Princeton University study found that the most significant variable associated with enhanced quality of life is an increase in the local property tax base per capita. In other words, those

locations with more industrial, commercial, and residential value per capita have the highest quality of life. Crime rates are lower, educational scores higher, real estate resales higher, recreation amenities higher, and residency times longer in those communities with the highest tax bases.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STRATEGIC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Economic development is the promotion of beneficial economic growth to improve both the quality of life and standard of living of a state's residents. It does this by targeting areas of critical capital spending to expand existing growth nodes and to encourage new enterprises in areas where they currently do not exist. Business location decisions are heavily influenced by factors in a state that encourage business growth. In addition to a skilled labor force, these include adequate public facilities and a higher quality of life. The absence of water and sewer curtails the construction of businesses and housing. The increasing costs of solid waste disposal drive up industrial and commercial expenses and reduce personal disposable income. Clogged transportation arteries frustrate commuters and disrupt the delivery of goods and services. The careless use of open space and the inadequacy of recreational services make a state less attractive to businesses, residents, and tourists.

In a free enterprise economy a state's economic health depends upon growth. Growth produces jobs, housing, and commerce. Growth is needed to generate tax revenues to maintain roads, transit

systems, water and wastewater systems, and other infrastructure. The answer lies in neither limiting growth nor passively accepting its consequences: it lies in managing public investment in infrastructure and natural resources more wisely and in strategic economic development. The reality of growth is that without it the bills can't be paid; conversely, with too much of it, infrastructure can't be provided quickly enough to consume the revenues on hand.

One of the ways of dealing with growth is to be assured that there is ample infrastructure both in place and projected for the future. This has been done in the past primarily through public financing activities of local governments supported by existing residents.

With spiraling costs and the reduction of federal subsidies, states must be resourceful in paying for capital facilities. First, the state must be sure that poorly timed or inappropriately located capital facilities are minimized. Second, the state must look for an infrastructure development partner. That partner is the private sector—a sector with whom the state must maintain good relations. The private sector, as a user and provider of infrastructure, plays a key role in financing infrastructure by paying for or constructing facilities occasioned by new development, funding infrastructure

developed through user-generated revenues, and/or by participating in joint infrastructure ventures with the public sector.

It must be realized that economic development and infrastructure are linked. A good environment for business is a good quality of life for residents.

Economic development drives infrastructure and vice versa. Economic development brings benefits and costs to many. In most instances benefits far exceed costs, but costs cannot be ignored. Excessive costs and inefficiencies must be eliminated and costs, in the form of infrastructure development, must be shared by growing and non-growing counties as well as private- and public-sector developments.

In the current climate of federal retrenchment, states cannot "give away the store" to new growth. Further, one cannot neglect existing businesses, many of which are in place and competing on a day-to-day basis without forthcoming incentives, and existing residents who cannot pay another dime in property taxes. These mature and prime citizens of the state must be retained at all cost. Retention of the state's existing firms and long-time residents can be achieved through strategic economic development that prioritizes allocations of resources based on a carefully derived view of the future.

**DEFINITIONS RELATED
TO
INFRASTRUCTURE**

DEFINITIONS RELATED TO INFRASTRUCTURE

Basic Definitions – General

Infrastructure consists of capital investments in land and public facilities that are necessary to support development and redevelopment for the health, safety, and welfare of citizens. These investments include public or private capital to support public or private development for the general welfare of the public.

Local and community infrastructure provides site-specific public facilities directly sensitive to locations of high and moderate intensities of development and redevelopment. These include public water supply, wastewater treatment, public transportation, and highways and streets.

Regional infrastructure provides services to support areawide development and redevelopment. Provision of regional infrastructure, which is less sensitive to specific locations and patterns of growth, includes major intrastate highways, public transit, airports, energy facilities, regional solid waste management, and other systems.

Infrastructure Need

Infrastructure need is determined by the extent to which desired *levels of service* and *standards of quality* are achieved and maintained given estimates and projections of future demand and current maintenance.

Levels of service are defined for typically local and community capital facilities in terms of the relationship of demand to

designed capacity. *Standards of quality* are defined for typically regional infrastructure in terms of societal objectives such as waters that are safe for fishing and swimming; the number of direct flights to, or passenger miles served by, airports within the state; or hauling times to, or cubic dimensions of, solid waste disposal sites.

Types of Need

Local and regional needs are (1) the locational demands of those capital needs sensitive to municipal and county growth, and (2) the new locational demands of regional and statewide growth, respectively. *Backlog needs* are the capital needs required to correct system deficiencies that serve the existing population. *Rehabilitation needs* are the recurring periodic capital needs to make major improvements in the existing system. *New growth needs* are the anticipated capital needs to augment the existing system related to new growth.

Infrastructure Costs and Revenues

Infrastructure *costs* are the current dollar requirements to provide regional and statewide infrastructure as it relates to backlog, rehabilitation, and new growth. Cost, determined using techniques appropriate for each infrastructure system, relates needs to estimates of costs for units and/or similar systems. Infrastructure *revenues* are the sources of finance used to pay for infrastructure costs. For traditional sources they are based on projections of authorized or appropriated revenues applicable to each infrastructure system.

DETAILED DEFINITIONS

Backlog Need – an infrastructure need that corrects existing deficiencies related to infrastructure capacity or condition to serve the existing population.

Examples include improvements to bridges that do not meet federal structural safety standards and must be repaired (condition), or a commuter rail line that does not have sufficient rolling stock to adequately serve the number of commuters on its lines (capacity). In an infrastructure need projection there are no future backlog expenditures.

Capital Outlays – the direct expenditure(s) for contract or construction of buildings, roads, and other improvements; for purchase of equipment, land, and existing structures; and for payments on capital leases. It includes expenditures for additions, replacements, and major alterations to fixed works and structures. However, repair to such works and structures is classified as current operation expenditures, as are payments on operating leases.

Infrastructure and Infrastructure Systems – capital facilities and land assets under public ownership, or operated or maintained for public benefit, that are necessary to support development and redevelopment and to protect the public health, safety, and welfare.

Infrastructure systems include transportation, energy, telecommunications, farmland retention, water supply, wastewater disposal, storm water management, shore protection, open space and recreation, solid waste management, public health care, public education, higher education, arts, historic resources, public safety, justice, public administration, and public housing.

In these respects, *infrastructure* is the overhead of capital that needs to be

invested to maintain society and the economy. Investments in infrastructure are investments in the future of the economy, environment, government, and culture. The following criteria define *infrastructure*:

- facilities and assets that are publicly owned and/or serve the public health, safety, and welfare;
- facilities and assets that may influence the form or the location of development and redevelopment;
- capital facilities with a high fixed cost (> \$50,000) and a long service life (> 10 years).

Infrastructure Need – a measure of the extent to which existing or desired levels of service and standards of quality for infrastructure systems are achieved and maintained given estimates and projections of demand.

Municipal and County (Local)

Infrastructure – components and systems that provide site-specific public services commonly associated with growth. These include, but are not limited to, public water supply, wastewater treatment, public transportation, and streets.

New Growth Need – the anticipated *infrastructure need* for new capacity to serve projected increases in population and employment resulting from new development and redevelopment from the projection date to the horizon year, in this case 1995 to 2015.

Rehabilitation Need – an infrastructure need associated with recurring, periodic improvements and/or replacements of capital facilities necessary to keep existing and anticipated infrastructure in service, at least through the horizon year of the assessment. *Rehabilitation needs* are distinct from, and do not

include, routine operations and maintenance costs. For example, rehabilitation needs would include a roadway resurfacing project that may take place every ten years but would not include routine street cleaning and patching.

Scale of Service Delivery – Projected costs for *infrastructure* may be differentiated based on the *scale of service delivery* provided by the infrastructure. This assessment has two classifications, *regional* and *local*.

Regional – Infrastructure that may be categorized as *multiple county or statewide infrastructure*, and certain land assets that possess characteristics of regional or statewide infrastructure, are generally considered to be of a regional scale.

Local – Municipal and county infrastructure and land assets

sensitive to *local* patterns of growth and development are generally classified as local in scale.

Statewide (Regional) Infrastructure – a component that provides services to support development and redevelopment throughout the state or its subregions that are less sensitive to local sites and patterns of growth and development. These include freeways, airports, energy facilities, solid waste management, higher education facilities, and other systems not elsewhere classified.

Trends or Current Conditions – the probable development patterns and associated demands for infrastructure arising from currently projected patterns and magnitudes of population and employment growth, as well as from current private and public practices regarding land development.

**EXAMPLES OF
INFRASTRUCTURE
NEED**

EXAMPLES OF INFRASTRUCTURE NEED

Transportation

	Regional	Local	Backlog	Rehab	New Growth
Roads	Interstate and state highways	County and local roads	Deferred highway construction	Ten-year road resurfacing	New county or state road construction
Bridges/Tunnels	Major bridge linking counties or between states	County bridges across rivers, railroads, or roads	Deferred bridge construction	Replacement of bridge superstructure or undercarriage	New or expanded bridge capacity
Public Transport	Commuter rail stations or bus parking lots	Bus stations	Deferred rail station construction	Bus terminal rehabilitation	Passenger rail car or bus purchase
Freight	Rail line addition	Rail sidings for county industrial parks	Port freight handling facilities	Major service road upgrades	Rest stops for road freight
Ports	Digging, dredging, docks, or commercial buildings	Docks or buildings for recreational boating	Projects for links to road or rail access from water-based facilities	Regular dredging or building alteration	New docks, buildings, cranes, etc.
Aviation	Metropolitan airport	County airport	Deferred metropolitan airport	Air traffic control or other equipment upgrade	New metropolitan or county airport construction
Other Transport	Statewide bicycle path program	County walking and jogging paths	Deferred bicycle path improvement	Resurfacing jogging paths	County right-of-way purchase

Commerce

	Regional	Local	Backlog	Rehab	New Growth
Economic Development	Science park or regional public works project	Industrial park	Deferred computer laboratory	Agricultural research laboratory upgrade	New industrial park
Farmland Retention	State purchase of significant regional farm	Farmland purchases in counties	Deferred farmland purchase	Purchase of adjacent farmland	Farmland purchase
Energy	Pipeline	Utility lines	Deferred pipeline construction	Electrical generating station conversion	Electrical generating station construction
Telecommunications	Telephone communications network	Cable television	Deferred telephone switching station const.	Fiber optic installation	Cable television installation

Public Safety, Administration and Welfare

	Regional	Local	Backlog	Rehab	New Growth
Public Safety	State or regional prison	County jail	Deferred state prison construction	Prison electrical improvements	Increased prison bed capacity
Justice	State justice complex	County courthouse	Deferred courthouse construction	Upgrading of courthouse security systems	New or expanded courthouse construction
Public Housing	Public housing complexes	County homeless shelters	Deferred construction of halfway houses	Structural repair to shelters	Construction to meet demand for scattered-site housing

Education

	Regional	Local	Backlog	Rehab	New Growth
Public Education	High schools and junior high schools	Elementary schools	Deferred construction of school buildings	Major roof or structural repair of schools	Expansion of classroom space
Higher Education	State universities and technical colleges	County colleges	Deferred construction of academic buildings	Major roof or structural repair of university buildings	Additional dormitory or recreational facilities

Health

	Regional	Local	Backlog	Rehab	New Growth
Public Health Care	Major research hospital or trauma center	County hospital or clinic	Deferred construction of children's hospital	Public space upgrades in state psychiatric care facilities	New construction of state forensic center
Water Supply	Regional reservoir	County pumping station	Deferred linkage of water supply systems	Repair of reservoir	Construction of new local pumping stations
Waste Water Disposal	Major sewage treatment facility	Home and neighborhood sewer lines	Deferred construction of sewage treatment facility	Upgrade to sewage treatment facility	Adding to sewage treatment capacity
Solid Waste	Regional landfill	County recycling center	Deferred purchase of regional solid waste facility	Environmental upgrade to existing landfill	Construction of additional recycling facilities

Recreation and Culture

	Regional	Local	Backlog	Rehab	New Growth
Recreation Facilities	Major state nature preserve	County park system	Deferred purchase of additional parkland	Upgrading of public marinas	Acquisition and construction of additional parks
Arts/Libraries	State art center	County library	Deferred construction of state record storage center	Remodeling state library	Construction of regional special purpose library
Historic Resources	State museum	Locally significant historic buildings	Deferred construction of geological museum	Painting and visitors' center upgrade of state historic site	Refurbishing state and local buildings in rural locations

Environment

	Regional	Local	Backlog	Rehab	New Growth
Storm Water Management	Flood basin control	Drainage culverts	Deferred flood control project	Major dam repair	New regional water containment facilities
Shore Protection	State beach replenishment	Groins and jetties	Deferred breakwater construction	Groin and jetty repair	New breakwater construction
Sensitive Land and Water	Major wetland recovery operation	Wetland mitigation efforts	Deferred wetland recovery	Hazardous waste cleanup	Purchase of watershed development rights
Open Space and Recreation	State park system purchase	County park system purchase	Deferred purchase of parkland	Park improvements at various sites	New purchases of parkland statewide
Air Pollution	Electrical generating station scrubbers	Nonresidential monitoring devices	Deferred purchase of major improvements to technology	Refurbishment of air pollution monitoring equipment	Purchase of new technology to limit generating station pollution

**STATE, REGIONAL, AND
COUNTY GROWTH**

STATE, REGIONAL, AND COUNTY GROWTH

State Growth

South Carolina is a state whose 1995 3.7 million population and 1.6 million jobs have increased by one-third and one-half, respectively, since 1970. In twenty years, by the year 2015, South Carolina will increase its population by about one-quarter, or 1 million, and will increase its job base by one-third, or 530,000. (See Figure 1.) It is a state that attracted \$5.4 billion in nonresidential development investments in 1995, exceeding the previous yearly record by 45 percent. The jobs emerging from this growth—the largest number of jobs created in three decades (nearly 24,000)—paid an average wage of \$28,500, \$6,000 higher than the state average, and \$2,000 higher than the national average.

Regional Growth - The "Known Five"

The vast majority of the above growth is occurring in five of the state's ten regions. (See Figures 1 and 2 [map].) The Appalachian (Greenville-Spartanburg) Region in the northwestern portion of the state is the home of BMW's domestic production facilities. In 1995 this region had the largest share of population (25%) and employment (28%) in the state. It is within the I-85 corridor from Atlanta to Washington, D.C., and is home to most of the blue-chip plants and manufacturing facilities that come to South Carolina. This area has the greatest diversity of employment across SIC sectors, the highest median income, and the highest number of automobile registrations. By 2015 its population will increase by 15 percent and its employment by 25 percent.

The Central Midlands Region is the home of the state's capital (Columbia) and is the center of white-collar growth in the form of private-sector professionals, government workers, and university faculty, students, and staff. This region, which is cross-cut by Interstates 20 and 26, has 14 percent of the state's population and 13 percent of its job base. Population is expected to grow in this region by 22 percent and employment by 31 percent by the year 2015.

Charleston, on the eastern coast toward the middle of the state, is the home of port-oriented activities, the military, and cultural tourism. It is part of the Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester Region. This region is accessed from the north and south via Interstates 95 and 26. It has slightly more population than the Central Midlands Region and about 13 percent less employment. It will grow by 32 percent in population and 36 percent in employment over the 20-year period 1995–2015.

The Myrtle Beach area, or the Grand Strand, is part of the Waccamaw Region. It is located along U.S. Highway 13 in the northeastern part of the state. This region, known for beach-oriented tourism and golf, is one of the fastest-growing regions in the state. Twenty-year growth will increase population by two-thirds and employment by one-half.

Hilton Head is part of the Lowcountry Region and is accessed via Interstate 95 in the extreme southern part of the state. This area, once known primarily for retirement or second-home development on Hilton Head Island, is now experiencing significant off-island population and employment growth. It

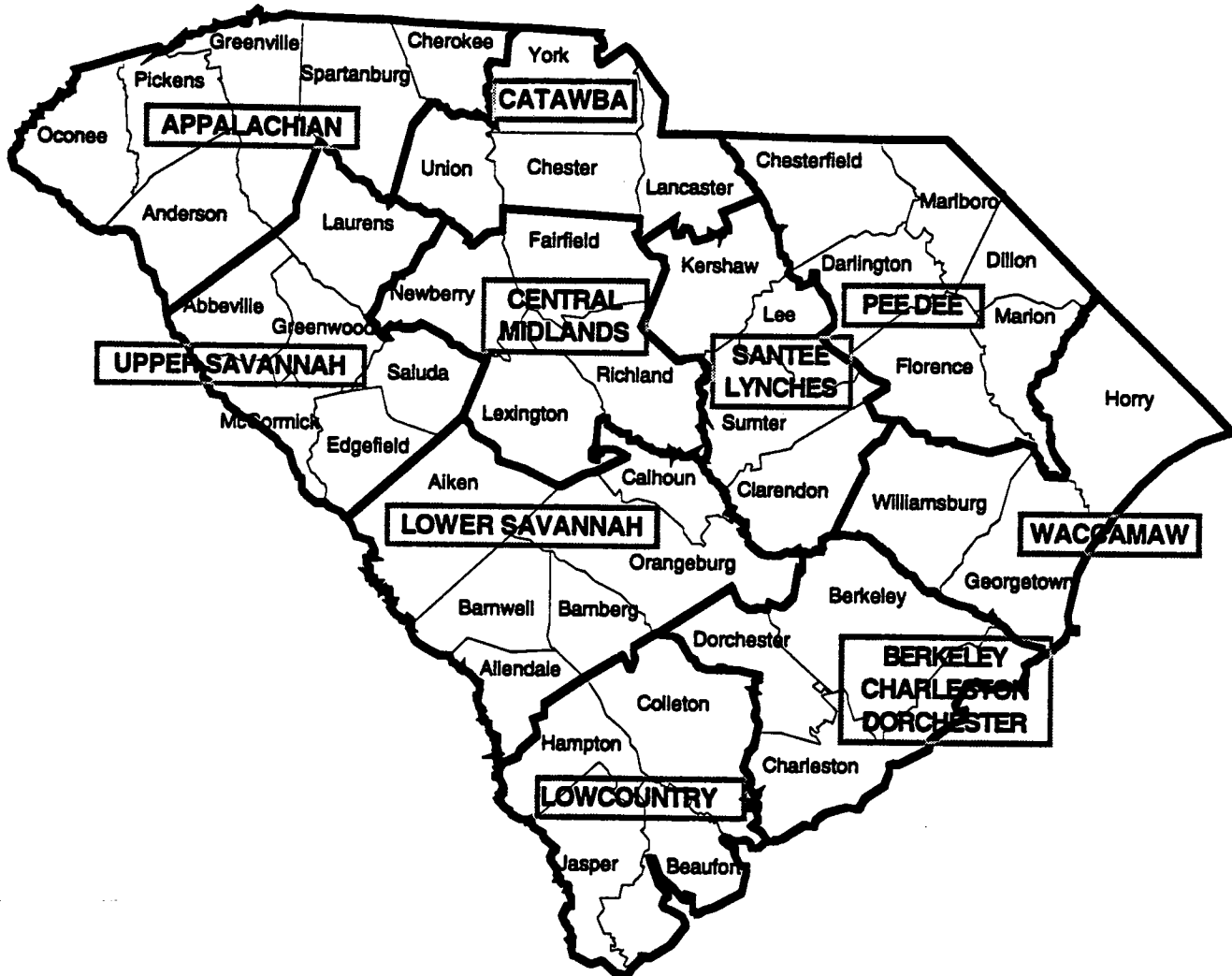
**Figure 1. Population and Employment Growth in South Carolina
1995-2015**

REGION	1995 Pop- ulation	2015 Pop- ulation	Population Change #	Pop- ulation Change %	1995 Employ- ment	2015 Employ- ment	Employ- ment Change #	Employ- ment Change %
S.C. STATE TOTAL	3,673,287	4,673,755	1,000,468	27%	1,612,187	2,141,216	529,030	33%
UPPER SAVANNAH								
Abbeville	24,258	28,500	4,242	17%	6,993	8,024	1,031	15%
Edgefield	19,341	24,900	5,559	29%	4,635	4,685	50	1%
Greenwood	61,954	71,000	9,046	15%	29,768	32,637	2,869	10%
Laurens	60,804	62,200	1,396	2%	21,708	28,356	6,648	31%
McCormick	9,224	9,324	100	1%	2,683	4,274	1,591	59%
Saluda	16,903	18,700	1,797	11%	4,493	7,427	2,934	65%
Region Total	192,484	214,624	22,140	12%	70,280	85,403	15,124	22%
PEE DEE								
Chesterfield	39,365	41,200	1,835	5%	15,425	18,903	3,478	23%
Darlington	64,997	65,097	100	0%	22,775	29,325	6,550	29%
Dillon	29,759	37,400	7,641	26%	9,044	9,221	177	2%
Florence	122,769	132,200	9,431	8%	58,685	79,206	20,521	35%
Marion	35,203	35,900	697	2%	12,601	14,192	1,591	13%
Marlboro	29,963	33,400	3,437	11%	9,188	10,241	1,053	11%
Region Total	322,056	345,197	23,141	7%	127,719	161,088	33,369	26%
CATAWBA								
Chester	33,050	33,200	150	0%	12,980	17,562	4,582	35%
Lancaster	56,325	63,200	6,875	12%	21,486	35,664	14,178	66%
Union	30,836	30,936	100	0%	10,505	12,168	1,663	16%
York	143,825	188,400	44,575	31%	51,637	65,782	14,145	27%
Region Total	264,036	315,736	51,700	20%	96,607	131,176	34,569	36%
WACCAMAW								
Georgetown	50,890	72,000	21,110	41%	19,943	31,425	11,482	58%
Horry	157,902	305,200	147,298	93%	73,987	114,748	40,761	55%
Williamsburg	37,467	37,900	433	1%	11,151	12,105	954	9%
Region Total	246,259	415,100	168,841	69%	105,080	158,278	53,198	51%
LOWCOUNTRY								
Beaufort	99,841	184,200	84,359	84%	38,262	55,298	17,036	45%
Collaton	36,738	46,300	9,562	26%	10,738	12,915	2,177	20%
Hampton	19,120	20,800	1,680	9%	5,688	6,798	1,110	20%
Jasper	16,404	22,800	6,396	39%	3,548	3,618	70	2%
Region Total	172,103	274,100	101,997	59%	58,236	78,629	20,393	35%

Figure 1. Population and Employment Growth in South Carolina
(continued) **1995-2015**

REGION	1995 Pop- ulation	2015 Pop- ulation	Population Change #	Pop- ulation Change %	1995 Employ- ment	2015 Employ- ment	Employ- ment Change #	Employ- ment Change %
LOWER SAVANNAH								
Aiken	133,059	161,600	28,541	21%	75,748	139,849	64,101	85%
Allendale	11,580	13,500	1,920	17%	4,250	7,019	2,769	65%
Bamberg	16,698	16,798	100	1%	4,310	4,777	467	11%
Barnwell	21,478	27,000	5,522	26%	10,345	10,395	50	0%
Calhoun	13,369	14,400	1,031	8%	3,443	3,493	50	1%
Orangeburg	87,719	99,700	11,981	14%	32,083	37,388	5,305	17%
Region Total	283,903	332,998	49,095	17%	130,179	202,921	72,742	56%
CENTRAL MIDLANDS								
Fairfield	22,504	24,900	2,396	11%	7,288	7,900	612	8%
Lexington	191,879	246,400	54,521	28%	73,707	106,086	32,379	44%
Newberry	34,215	37,500	3,285	10%	11,977	13,517	1,540	13%
Richland	289,839	347,400	57,561	20%	181,306	231,803	50,497	28%
Region Total	538,437	656,200	117,763	22%	274,278	359,306	85,028	31%
Santee Lynches								
Clarendon	29,415	35,600	6,185	21%	7,099	7,956	857	12%
Kershaw	46,768	59,000	12,232	26%	17,056	19,197	2,141	13%
Lee	18,672	19,000	328	2%	3,990	5,525	1,535	38%
Sumter	106,823	133,000	26,177	25%	37,195	49,659	12,464	34%
Region Total	201,678	246,600	44,922	22%	65,340	82,337	16,997	26%
APPALACHIAN								
Anderson	154,478	181,200	26,722	17%	56,020	66,566	10,546	19%
Cherokee	47,184	55,700	8,516	18%	18,456	19,207	751	4%
Greenville	339,908	375,500	35,592	10%	199,329	255,152	55,823	28%
Oconee	61,605	76,600	14,995	24%	25,934	30,710	4,776	18%
Pickens	102,407	119,700	17,293	17%	33,325	38,687	5,362	16%
Spartanburg	240,329	253,300	12,971	5%	112,683	146,466	33,783	30%
Region Total	945,911	1,062,000	116,089	12%	445,746	556,788	111,042	25%
BERKELEY-CHARLESTON-DORCHESTER								
Berkeley	135,337	266,700	131,363	97%	36,030	42,350	6,320	18%
Charleston	281,983	351,500	69,517	25%	166,350	246,550	80,200	48%
Dorchester	89,100	193,000	103,900	117%	36,340	36,390	50	0%
Region Total	506,420	811,200	304,780	60%	238,720	325,290	86,570	36%

Figure 2. Counties (46) and COG Regions in the State of South Carolina



Source: ATLAS PRO - STRATEGIC MAPPING, 1991

is the smallest region for both aggregate population and employment but it is the second fastest-growing region for population growth. It is situated midway between the other regions in terms of its employment growth.

Regional Growth – The “Comers”

The above five regions represent 66 and 70 percent of the state’s population and employment, respectively; they represent about 70 and 66 percent of projected growth in these two sectors. Thus, although there has been and will continue to be areas that are immediately identifiable with South Carolina’s future growth, these areas do not represent all of South Carolina’s growth. The remaining approximately 30 percent of population and employment growth will take place in other regions of the state. This is reason enough to begin to consider how infrastructure monies will be raised and allocated throughout the state. Historical patterns of South Carolina growth are still very evident, but there are also emerging activities in regions whose needs require attention.

Of the earlier-mentioned “Known Five” regions, the Lowcountry has the smallest population growth. This is projected at about an 80,000 change level over the twenty-year period.

Of the remaining regions, the Upper Savannah Region, while embraced by Interstates 20, 26, 385 and State Road 72, lacks an interstate in and around Greenwood. The Upper Savannah Region is about the same population size as the Lowcountry Region, and its employment will grow by a similar amount. (Employment change will be about three-quarters the level of the Lowcountry Region). The Upper Savannah Region, surrounding the Sumter National Forest, is and will

continue to be a significant tourist destination and has been discovered by such national and international firms as Sara Lee (baked goods) and Fuji (film production).

The Catawba Region in the north-central part of the state is bisected in a north-south direction by Interstate 77 running from Columbia, SC to Charlotte, NC. It will grow by about 52,000 or 20 percent in population over the period 1995-2015. An employment change of about 35,000 for this region will be 1.5 times the rate of the Lowcountry and more than twice the rate of the Upper Savannah Region. The Catawba Region is largely influenced by the growth of Charlotte, particularly as this city affects suburban York County. Charlotte has excellent airport facilities and is only 90 miles north of Columbia.

The Lower Savannah Region, surrounded by Interstates 20 and 26 in the north and the US Route 301-I-95 corridor in the south, will grow by 49,000 in population (17%) and 73,000 in jobs (56%). Fifty-eight percent of the growth in population and 88 percent of the growth in jobs will take place in Aiken County, which is influenced heavily by Augusta, Georgia. The remaining counties of the region are rural-agricultural in nature and will each grow slowly over the period. A new solid waste facility has been developed at the U.S. Department of Energy, Savannah River Plant. This will answer a nine-county region’s solid waste needs.

The Santee Lynches Region, the region immediately east of the region containing the state’s capital, will grow by 45,000 in population or just over one-fifth, and by 17,000 in employment, or by just over one-quarter. The region is traversed by Interstate 20 in an east-west direction in its northern half and by I-95 in a north-south direction in its lower half. Fifty-five percent of its population growth and 75 percent of the

employment growth over the period will take place in Sumter County. The changing military priorities of the U.S. government continue to influence heavily the economy of this region.

The Pee Dee Region, northwest of Myrtle Beach and bordering North Carolina, is the slowest growth region in the state in population but will still grow by about 30,000 each in both population and employment. The region is divided by Interstate 95 in a north-south direction yet lacks an equivalent east-west thoroughfare. State Road 501 is underdeveloped in this region.

Growth in the Counties

The most significant counties in the state in terms of absolute population growth from 1995 to 2015 are Horry—home of Myrtle Beach, at 147,000, and Berkeley-Dorchester-Charleston at 131,000, 103,000, and 70,000, respectively, all experiencing the influence of Charleston city and suburban growth. (See Figures 1 and 2 [map].) Another large growth node is the county of Beaufort, positioned midway between the growth nodes of Charleston and Savannah (Georgia), just north of Hilton Head. It will grow by nearly 85,000 over the period. Of the remaining counties, three will grow by 40,000 to 60,000 over the upcoming twenty-year period (York, Lexington, and Richland). York is heavily influenced by growth in Charlotte, North Carolina; Lexington and Richland are influenced by growth around the state's capital, Columbia. The largest employment growth counties are Charleston (80,000), Aiken (64,000), Greenville (56,000, Richland (50,000), and Horry (41,000). Again, these reflect the influence of the cities of Charleston,

Augusta (GA), Greenville, Columbia, and Myrtle Beach.

A discussion of growth of counties in the state of South Carolina would not be complete without some mention of those that are not increasing rapidly. These are McCormick (Upper Savannah Region), Darlington/Marion (Pee Dee Region), Chester/Union (Catawba Region), Williamsburg (Waccamaw Region), Bamberg (Lower Savannah Region), and Lee (Santee Lynches Region). Most are growing by 100 to 600 persons on a base of 30,000 or less over a two-decade period. Most of these counties are remote from major cities of the state or other states and are rural-agricultural in nature. Ironically, all of the above counties have employment growth at multiple times the level of their projected population growth.

There are other counties, however, that are not growing significantly in employment. These are Edgefield (Upper Savannah Region), Dillon (Pee Dee Region), Jasper (Lowcountry Region), Barnwell/Calhoun (Lower Savannah Region), and Dorchester (Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester Region). As ironic as the previous case, population growth is at multiple times the level of employment growth in these counties.

Thus, although either population or employment growth may not be expanding noticeably in one of the dozen or so above counties, both categories of economic growth are never dormant at the same time.

**OVERVIEW OF
INFRASTRUCTURE
NEEDS**

OVERVIEW OF INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

INTRODUCTION

Table I-1 shows infrastructure need for the state of South Carolina, Tables I-2 through I-11 for its ten Council of Governments (COG) regions, and Tables I-12 to I-57 for the state's 46 counties. Infrastructure need is presented by seven major categories of capital infrastructure that group 28 different facets of growth-related capital outlays. The major categories of expenditure are:

- Transportation
- Commerce
- Public Safety, Administration and Welfare
- Education
- Health
- Recreation and Culture
- Environment

Infrastructure is divided into *regional* need (state- or COG-required) and *local* need (county- or municipality-required). It is also divided into *backlog* (deferred from completion), *rehabilitation* (system repair and improvement), and *new growth* needs (additionally required capital facilities).

STATE INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

State infrastructure needs for South Carolina amount to nearly \$54 billion currently and over the twenty-year period 1995 to 2015. More than 55 percent of this infrastructure need is related to new growth (\$30 billion), about half that amount is related to rehabilitation needs, and approximately

20 percent is related to backlog. (See Figure 3.) It is assumed that backlog will be met during the twenty-year period and that it will not reoccur over the period. System upgrading (rehabilitation) will take place continuously, including that required for new growth infrastructure as it ages over time.

By far the most significant category of statewide infrastructure need is that related to transportation. This category alone amounts to 51 percent of the infrastructure need projection, of which road expenditures constitute three-quarters.

Other significant statewide categories of infrastructure requirements are: education (19% of total); health (13%); commerce (7%); public safety, administration and welfare (4%); the environment (4%); and recreation and culture (2%).

In terms of *both* existing development and new growth, the most significant capital expenditures are roads, bridges, public education, water, sewer, and economic development. On a per capita basis, new growth infrastructure need amounts to about \$15,500 per new state resident over the next twenty years, and backlog/rehabilitation costs (system maintenance) amount to \$3,000 per existing resident. These are daunting yet very realistic levels of infrastructure need by anyone's estimate.

INFRASTRUCTURE NEED BY REGION

Infrastructure need within the state's ten regions ranges from a high of

\$10–\$11 billion (two regions) to a low of \$2 billion (one region). (See individual region tabulations, pp. 3–13.) In the first case this represents, respectively, the Appalachian and Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester regions; in the second, the Santee Lynches Region. The highest-spending regions contain the growth nodes of Greenville-Spartanburg and Charleston; the lowest-spending region is comprised of slower-growth counties in a region west of the state's capital. Two other regions fall toward the middle of the infrastructure need distributions—the Central Midlands Region, at \$3 billion, and the Waccamaw Region, at \$5 billion. These contain, respectively, the cities of Columbia and Myrtle Beach. Columbia is receiving considerable public building investment. Myrtle Beach is experiencing a significant amount of tourism-related infrastructure outlays.

The remaining five regions (Upper Savannah, Pee Dee, Catawba, Low-country, and Lower Savannah) are in the \$3–\$4 billion range. With the exception of Pee Dee, these are all regions that will grow by about 60,000 to 80,000 in population over the upcoming twenty-year period. Pee Dee, larger than most of these other regions, will grow by only about 30,000 over the period.

INFRASTRUCTURE NEED BY COUNTY

Individual counties vary in projected twenty-year infrastructure expenditures from a high of \$8 billion (Charleston) to a low of \$180 million (Allendale). (See county tabulations, pp. 15–70.) The higher figure is 45 times the lower. Charleston County is twenty times the size of Allendale County and will expand its population at close to 50 times the level of Allendale. Thus, the differences in levels of infrastructure expenditure magnitude are largely a function of the differences in the scale or growth

of counties. Other large infrastructure expenditure counties are: Richland (\$5.7 billion), Greenville (\$5.3 billion), Horry (\$4.5 billion), Lexington (\$4.3 billion), Spartanburg (\$4.0 billion), Aiken (\$2.5 billion), York (\$2.2 billion), Berkeley (\$2.1 billion), Beaufort (\$2.0 billion), Florence (\$1.6 billion), Anderson (\$1.6 billion), Dorchester (\$1.4 billion), Sumter (\$1.3 billion) and Pickens (\$1.0 billion). There are 15 counties that will expend \$200–500 million to meet infrastructure need requirements, and another 15 counties that will spend between \$500 million and \$1 billion to meet similar needs.

A NOTE ABOUT PER CAPITA INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS

Total per capita backlog and rehabilitation costs range from a low of about \$2,000 in Kershaw County to a high of about \$12,000 in McCormick County and average about \$3,000 in the state as a whole (see Figure 3). While these estimates serve as a valuable guide in suggesting the locus of future capital spending, per capita figures should not be confused with the absolute magnitude of the outlay: high levels of per capita expenditures may be more a function of a low population base as opposed to high infrastructure spending.

Similarly, total per capita new growth costs reflect both the forecasted number of new residents as well as predicted additional capital needs. Some counties experiencing slow population growth function as regional educational and employment centers. Satisfying capital needs for these activities results in extraordinary *per capita* outlays, although absolute spending may remain average. Total per capita new growth costs range from a low of about \$9,000 in Aiken County to more than \$65,000 in Bamberg County, and average \$15,500 for the state as a whole.

Figure 3. Existing and New Growth Infrastructure Costs in South Carolina 1995–2015

REGION	Total Backlog and Rehab Costs (in \$ millions)	Backlog and Rehab Costs per Capita (\$)	Total New Growth Costs (in \$ millions)	New Growth Costs per Capita (\$)
S.C. STATE TOTAL	23,709	2,959	30,269	15,569
UPPER SAVANNAH				
Abbeville	169	4,085	129	21,252
Edgefield	134	4,285	114	20,254
Greenwood	293	2,336	470	32,745
Laurens	308	2,801	267	21,427
McCormick	165	11,923	93	31,197
Saluda	138	7,542	120	17,483
Region Total	1,207	3,324	1,193	24,329
PEE DEE				
Chesterfield	230	3,654	151	19,560
Darlington	279	2,481	157	13,782
Dillon	203	4,958	229	28,739
Florence	809	3,724	684	14,874
Marion	202	3,415	92	27,788
Marlboro	133	2,766	158	29,859
Region Total	1,856	2,966	1,472	17,981
CATAWBA				
Chester	251	4,163	150	18,979
Lancaster	278	2,776	332	10,399
Union	196	4,212	100	33,293
York	805	2,858	1,245	17,620
Region Total	1,530	3,113	1,827	15,979
WACCAMAW				
Georgetown	341	3,088	464	11,230
Horry	1,102	2,726	2,669	12,109
Williamsburg	269	5,128	108	49,771
Region Total	1,712	3,322	3,241	12,274
LOWCOUNTRY				
Beaufort	1,106	4,779	1,896	16,345
Colleton	178	3,661	189	14,085
Hampton	136	4,649	77	20,923
Jasper	121	7,207	150	22,946
Region Total	1,540	6,672	2,311	16,556

Figure 3. Existing and New Growth Infrastructure Costs in South Carolina
(continued) **1995-2015**

	<i>Total Backlog and Rehab Costs (in \$ millions)</i>	<i>Backlog and Rehab Costs per Capita (\$)</i>	<i>Total New Growth Costs (in \$ millions)</i>	<i>New Growth Costs per Capita (\$)</i>
REGION				
LOWER SAVANNAH				
Aiken	785	6,173	1,296	9,233
Allendale	116	4,765	79	11,796
Bamberg	146	5,592	64	65,631
Barnwell	118	2,584	92	16,310
Calhoun	129	6,120	61	54,248
Orangeburg	549	3,288	491	22,568
Region Total	1,844	2,792	2,082	11,702
CENTRAL MIDLANDS				
Fairfield	199	5,013	188	52,834
Lexington	942	2,378	1,294	11,542
Newberry	259	4,143	158	26,416
Richland	2,085	2,851	2,886	19,350
Region Total	3,485	2,821	4,526	16,688
SANTEE LYNCHES				
Clarendon	202	4,111	183	23,887
Kershaw	183	2,010	205	12,788
Lee	151	5,191	50	17,267
Sumter	484	2,356	682	13,994
Region Total	1,020	2,700	1,120	14,892
APPALACHIAN				
Anderson	699	2,385	669	14,830
Cherokee	295	3,251	188	19,142
Greenville	1,940	2,388	2,268	17,211
Oconee	305	2,401	366	15,459
Pickens	605	3,275	647	23,631
Spartanburg	1,661	3,301	1,228	17,187
Region Total	5,504	2,737	5,367	17,264
BERKELEY-CHARLESTON-DORCHESTER				
Berkeley	652	2,409	1,736	12,182
Charleston	2,901	3,945	4,149	19,655
Dorchester	456	2,162	1,246	11,978
Region Total	4,009	3,280	7,131	15,559

**SOURCES OF
INFRASTRUCTURE
INFORMATION**

SOURCES OF INFRASTRUCTURE INFORMATION

TRANSPORTATION

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**STATEWIDE
INFRASTRUCTURE
COSTS**

Table I-1
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
STATE TOTAL

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	8,972	11,694	3,098	5,488	12,081	20,667
Bridges	1,217	1,606	501	1,040	1,282	2,823
Public Transportation	858	331	216	428	544	1,188
Freight (Rail and Road)	250	73	68	147	108	323
Ports/Maritime Activities	1,478	216	339	678	677	1,694
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	428	381	164	239	406	809
Other Transportation Facilities	17	5	4	4	13	21
Total	13,219	14,305	4,390	8,023	15,111	27,524
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	1,770	385	230	87	1,839	2,156
Farmland Retention	52	21	53	10	11	73
Energy	312	85	23	221	153	397
Telecommunications	1,290	31	52	457	812	1,322
Total	3,425	523	357	775	2,816	3,948
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	362	675	178	161	698	1,037
Justice (Courts)	147	339	94	157	235	486
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	168	376	135	128	281	545
Total	677	1,391	407	447	1,214	2,068
EDUCATION						
Public Education	697	6,543	1,893	1,943	3,404	7,240
Higher Education	2,629	546	152	487	2,536	3,175
Total	3,326	7,088	2,045	2,430	5,940	10,415
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	153	109	69	71	122	262
Water Supply	88	2,444	341	598	1,593	2,532
Waste Water Disposal	855	2,171	529	789	1,707	3,026
Solid Waste Management	259	826	540	352	193	1,085
Total	1,355	5,550	1,479	1,810	3,616	6,905
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	154	455	104	172	333	610
Arts / Library	234	263	159	87	251	497
Historic Resources	99	75	40	63	70	174
Total	487	792	304	322	654	1,280
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	230	684	142	256	516	914
Shore and River Protection	209	230	59	201	179	439
Sensitive Land and Water	107	115	48	22	152	222
Open Space	61	154	105	52	58	215
Air Pollution	33	16	8	27	13	49
Total	639	1,199	362	558	919	1,838
OVERALL TOTAL	23,129	30,848	9,343	14,365	30,269	53,978

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

**REGIONAL
INFRASTRUCTURE
COSTS**

**UPPER SAVANNAH REGION
PEE DEE REGION
CATAWBA REGION
WACCAMAW REGION
LOWCOUNTRY REGION
LOWER SAVANNAH REGION
CENTRAL MIDLANDS REGION
SANTEE LYNCHES REGION
APPALACHIAN REGION
BERKELEY-CHARLESTON-DORCHESTER REGION**

Table I-2
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
UPPER SAVANNAH REGION

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	546	511	121	454	482	1,057
Bridges	105	70	31	64	80	175
Public Transportation	51	7	10	17	32	59
Freight (Rail and Road)	9	2	3	6	2	11
Ports/Maritime Activities	6	2	2	4	2	8
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	14	3	3	8	14
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	718	607	169	548	607	1,324
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	153	33	16	4	166	186
Farmland Retention	3	1	3	1	-	4
Energy	25	5	2	16	12	30
Telecommunications	40	5	3	13	30	45
Total	220	45	23	34	208	266
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	25	51	16	6	54	76
Justice (Courts)	9	21	5	11	14	30
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	8	25	7	8	18	33
Total	42	97	29	24	86	139
EDUCATION						
Public Education	20	188	65	65	78	208
Higher Education	40	-	2	6	32	40
Total	60	188	67	71	110	248
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	5	4	3	3	3	8
Water Supply	4	85	18	30	42	89
Waste Water Disposal	53	83	28	43	65	136
Solid Waste Management	12	44	31	20	6	57
Total	74	216	79	95	116	290
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	8	21	4	8	18	30
Arts / Library	6	8	6	3	5	14
Historic Resources	5	7	2	4	6	11
Total	19	36	12	15	28	55
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	11	26	7	14	17	37
Shore and River Protection	4	6	2	5	3	10
Sensitive Land and Water	6	10	2	1	13	16
Open Space	3	9	5	3	4	13
Air Pollution	1	1	-	2	-	2
Total	26	52	16	24	37	78
OVERALL TOTAL	1,159	1,241	395	812	1,193	2,400

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-3
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
PEE DEE REGION

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	661	680	201	507	633	1,341
Bridges	133	89	46	93	83	222
Public Transportation	45	6	13	24	14	51
Freight (Rail and Road)	16	4	5	11	4	20
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	15	18	7	8	18	33
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	870	798	272	643	753	1,668
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	180	39	29	6	184	219
Farmland Retention	4	2	5	1	-	5
Energy	20	5	1	17	7	25
Telecommunications	95	1	7	57	32	97
Total	299	47	43	81	223	346
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	47	51	27	15	55	97
Justice (Courts)	11	26	9	17	10	37
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	15	34	18	11	20	50
Total	73	111	55	43	86	184
EDUCATION						
Public Education	40	251	100	100	91	291
Higher Education	98	7	5	15	85	105
Total	138	258	105	115	176	396
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	6	4	4	3	3	10
Water Supply	6	128	27	37	71	135
Waste Water Disposal	85	159	58	94	92	243
Solid Waste Management	30	162	108	74	10	192
Total	127	453	197	208	176	580
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	9	30	8	15	16	39
Arts / Library	10	12	10	5	7	22
Historic Resources	4	6	3	4	3	10
Total	23	47	21	25	25	71
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	14	35	11	15	23	49
Shore and River Protection	2	5	1	4	2	7
Sensitive Land and Water	4	5	3	2	5	9
Open Space	4	10	8	4	3	15
Air Pollution	2	1	-	2	-	3
Total	27	56	24	26	32	83
OVERALL TOTAL	1,558	1,771	715	1,141	1,472	3,328

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-4
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
CATAWBA REGION

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	523	796	169	526	625	1,320
Bridges	99	97	34	72	90	196
Public Transportation	53	30	16	30	37	83
Freight (Rail and Road)	11	3	4	7	4	15
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	2	11	3	5	5	13
Other Transportation Facilities	1	-	-	-	1	1
Total	690	938	226	640	762	1,628
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	136	30	15	5	146	166
Farmland Retention	3	1	4	1	1	5
Energy	19	4	2	13	8	23
Telecommunications	42	-	2	14	26	43
Total	201	35	23	33	181	236
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	40	76	20	7	89	116
Justice (Courts)	11	22	8	4	21	33
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	13	27	9	4	27	40
Total	64	125	37	15	137	189
EDUCATION						
Public Education	22	258	55	55	170	280
Higher Education	313	47	18	54	288	360
Total	335	305	73	109	458	640
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	7	5	3	4	4	11
Water Supply	20	153	23	42	107	173
Waste Water Disposal	31	221	59	106	87	252
Solid Waste Management	14	47	31	19	11	61
Total	72	425	117	170	210	497
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	11	29	7	12	21	40
Arts / Library	23	4	11	5	11	27
Historic Resources	4	4	2	3	3	8
Total	38	37	20	20	35	75
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	14	41	10	15	30	55
Shore and River Protection	4	5	3	4	2	9
Sensitive Land and Water	6	6	3	1	7	12
Open Space	3	9	6	4	3	12
Air Pollution	2	1	-	2	1	3
Total	29	62	22	26	43	92
OVERALL TOTAL	1,429	1,928	518	1,012	1,827	3,357

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-5
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
WACCAMAW REGION

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	594	1,281	185	408	1,283	1,876
Bridges	124	151	36	78	161	275
Public Transportation	97	33	15	34	81	130
Freight (Rail and Road)	16	4	3	9	8	20
Ports/Maritime Activities	64	9	14	29	30	73
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	68	13	20	35	68
Other Transportation Facilities	1	-	-	-	1	1
Total	897	1,547	266	578	1,599	2,443
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	148	32	20	7	153	180
Farmland Retention	4	2	3	1	2	6
Energy	17	7	1	10	12	23
Telecommunications	62	-	2	16	44	62
Total	231	41	27	34	211	271
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	42	80	11	9	102	122
Justice (Courts)	6	23	5	10	14	29
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	11	32	7	6	30	43
Total	59	136	23	25	146	194
EDUCATION						
Public Education	91	913	201	236	567	1,004
Higher Education	11	80	4	14	73	91
Total	102	993	205	250	640	1,095
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	12	9	3	5	13	21
Water Supply	10	266	21	43	212	276
Waste Water Disposal	67	233	24	64	211	299
Solid Waste Management	15	45	21	15	24	60
Total	104	553	69	127	460	657
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	14	36	5	11	34	50
Arts / Library	28	4	10	4	19	32
Historic Resources	6	9	2	4	9	15
Total	48	49	17	18	62	97
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	22	74	9	19	68	96
Shore and River Protection	34	9	6	22	15	43
Sensitive Land and Water	15	21	3	1	32	36
Open Space	4	13	6	4	7	17
Air Pollution	1	2	1	2	1	4
Total	77	119	25	48	123	195
OVERALL TOTAL	1,517	3,437	632	1,080	3,241	4,953

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-6
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
LOWCOUNTRY REGION

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	374	746	107	329	684	1,120
Bridges	73	75	24	52	72	148
Public Transportation	52	5	9	16	32	57
Freight (Rail and Road)	9	3	3	5	4	12
Ports/Maritime Activities	128	18	30	58	58	146
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	241	137	77	114	188	379
Other Transportation Facilities	1	-	-	-	1	1
Total	878	985	250	574	1,039	1,863
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	195	42	11	15	211	238
Farmland Retention	5	2	3	1	2	6
Energy	13	3	1	7	8	16
Telecommunications	37	3	2	14	25	40
Total	250	50	17	37	246	300
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	17	33	8	8	34	50
Justice (Courts)	7	18	5	3	17	25
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	8	24	7	4	22	32
Total	33	75	20	15	73	108
EDUCATION						
Public Education	48	530	120	120	338	578
Higher Education	34	46	4	12	64	80
Total	82	576	124	132	402	658
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	10	7	2	3	11	17
Water Supply	7	147	14	29	111	155
Waste Water Disposal	158	120	35	58	186	278
Solid Waste Management	11	37	21	15	12	48
Total	186	311	72	104	321	498
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	25	63	14	18	56	87
Arts / Library	5	9	4	2	8	14
Historic Resources	4	4	2	2	4	8
Total	34	76	19	22	67	109
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	12	39	6	11	34	51
Shore and River Protection	84	153	26	100	111	237
Sensitive Land and Water	6	10	2	1	13	16
Open Space	2	7	5	2	3	9
Air Pollution	2	1	-	1	1	3
Total	105	211	38	115	163	316
OVERALL TOTAL	1,568	2,284	541	1,000	2,311	3,852

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-7
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
LOWER SAVANNAH REGION

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	606	1,087	201	644	848	1,693
Bridges	71	126	31	66	100	197
Public Transportation	48	6	12	22	20	54
Freight (Rail and Road)	19	6	4	10	11	25
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	14	3	3	8	14
Other Transportation Facilities	1	-	-	-	1	1
Total	745	1,239	251	745	988	1,984
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	63	18	8	6	66	81
Farmland Retention	4	1	4	1	-	5
Energy	48	4	4	28	20	52
Telecommunications	58	-	3	19	36	58
Total	172	24	19	54	123	196
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	40	81	13	7	102	121
Justice (Courts)	12	36	5	12	31	48
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	9	25	6	12	16	34
Total	61	142	24	31	148	203
EDUCATION						
Public Education	56	403	140	140	179	459
Higher Education	241	81	16	60	246	322
Total	297	484	156	200	425	781
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	9	7	5	6	6	16
Water Supply	2	219	28	47	145	221
Waste Water Disposal	35	199	48	54	132	235
Solid Waste Management	19	63	42	22	18	82
Total	66	489	123	129	302	554
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	13	42	7	21	27	55
Arts / Library	10	12	8	4	9	22
Historic Resources	5	6	2	5	4	11
Total	28	60	18	31	40	89
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	20	66	11	29	46	86
Shore and River Protection	-	4	-	3	1	4
Sensitive Land and Water	5	5	4	2	5	10
Open Space	4	10	7	4	3	14
Air Pollution	3	2	1	2	1	5
Total	32	87	23	40	56	119
OVERALL TOTAL	1,401	2,525	613	1,230	2,082	3,926

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-8
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
CENTRAL MIDLANDS REGION

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	1,178	1,609	547	640	1,600	2,787
Bridges	148	272	77	156	187	420
Public Transportation	150	61	38	75	98	211
Freight (Rail and Road)	49	14	13	30	20	63
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	42	17	12	17	30	59
Other Transportation Facilities	2	1	1	-	2	3
Total	1,569	1,974	688	918	1,938	3,543
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	132	29	15	11	135	161
Farmland Retention	7	3	8	1	1	10
Energy	47	16	2	36	26	64
Telecommunications	280	2	12	88	182	282
Total	467	50	37	136	344	517
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	43	81	19	15	89	123
Justice (Courts)	35	50	19	18	48	85
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	47	65	24	16	72	112
Total	125	196	62	49	209	320
EDUCATION						
Public Education	118	894	295	295	422	1,012
Higher Education	1,113	67	59	177	944	1,180
Total	1,231	961	354	472	1,366	2,192
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	24	16	8	9	22	40
Water Supply	5	410	64	134	218	415
Waste Water Disposal	30	366	94	113	189	396
Solid Waste Management	42	98	65	47	27	139
Total	100	890	230	303	456	990
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	19	65	14	27	43	84
Arts / Library	22	95	38	21	58	117
Historic Resources	19	5	7	10	6	24
Total	59	165	59	58	107	224
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	46	100	24	41	81	146
Shore and River Protection	2	12	3	8	4	14
Sensitive Land and Water	17	9	9	3	14	26
Open Space	11	21	19	8	5	31
Air Pollution	5	2	1	3	2	7
Total	80	144	56	63	106	224
OVERALL TOTAL	3,631	4,379	1,486	1,999	4,526	8,011

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-9
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
SANTEE LYNCHES REGION

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	379	513	124	307	461	892
Bridges	42	59	19	41	41	101
Public Transportation	36	5	9	17	14	40
Freight (Rail and Road)	10	3	3	7	4	14
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	4	7	2	5	4	11
Other Transportation Facilities	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	472	587	157	376	525	1,059
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	77	13	9	3	78	90
Farmland Retention	3	1	3	-	-	4
Energy	16	4	1	14	5	20
Telecommunications	29	-	2	14	14	30
Total	125	19	15	31	97	144
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	21	43	12	4	48	65
Justice (Courts)	8	23	3	5	22	31
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	4	11	5	5	4	14
Total	33	77	20	15	75	110
EDUCATION						
Public Education	32	282	80	80	154	314
Higher Education	47	13	3	9	48	60
Total	79	295	83	89	202	374
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	5	4	3	3	4	9
Water Supply	2	112	20	34	61	115
Waste Water Disposal	60	94	30	43	81	154
Solid Waste Management	11	41	27	18	8	53
Total	79	251	80	98	153	331
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	5	14	4	7	9	20
Arts / Library	13	16	4	3	22	29
Historic Resources	4	5	2	3	4	8
Total	22	35	9	13	35	57
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	9	27	6	11	19	36
Shore and River Protection	3	6	1	3	4	9
Sensitive Land and Water	3	5	2	1	5	8
Open Space	3	8	6	3	3	11
Air Pollution	2	1	-	2	-	2
Total	20	46	14	19	32	66
OVERALL TOTAL	830	1,310	379	641	1,120	2,140

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-10
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
APPALACHIAN REGION

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	2,242	2,251	951	1,141	2,401	4,493
Bridges	227	386	126	257	230	613
Public Transportation	184	115	61	126	112	299
Freight (Rail and Road)	62	18	19	38	24	80
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	91	82	35	52	86	173
Other Transportation Facilities	4	2	2	1	2	5
Total	2,810	2,853	1,194	1,615	2,854	5,663
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	505	110	86	17	511	614
Farmland Retention	12	5	13	2	1	16
Energy	64	22	6	52	28	86
Telecommunications	342	3	10	131	205	346
Total	923	139	114	202	745	1,062
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	49	103	30	41	81	152
Justice (Courts)	13	45	13	34	11	58
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	13	43	17	18	21	56
Total	76	191	61	93	112	266
EDUCATION						
Public Education	155	1,375	562	562	406	1,530
Higher Education	381	154	27	79	429	535
Total	536	1,529	589	641	835	2,065
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	28	21	17	15	17	48
Water Supply	12	452	84	123	256	463
Waste Water Disposal	140	354	105	130	260	494
Solid Waste Management	65	185	137	80	33	250
Total	244	1,012	342	348	566	1,256
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	13	52	13	24	28	65
Arts / Library	81	32	40	22	51	113
Historic Resources	12	22	8	9	18	35
Total	106	107	61	55	97	213
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	55	137	38	64	90	192
Shore and River Protection	6	19	6	12	7	25
Sensitive Land and Water	27	28	12	6	37	55
Open Space	16	45	27	14	20	61
Air Pollution	9	3	2	8	3	13
Total	112	233	86	103	156	345
OVERALL TOTAL	4,808	6,064	2,446	3,058	5,367	10,871

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-11
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
BERKELEY-CHARLESTON-DORCHESTER REGION

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	1,868	2,220	492	532	3,064	4,088
Bridges	195	281	77	161	238	476
Public Transportation	141	63	33	67	104	204
Freight (Rail and Road)	49	14	11	24	28	63
Ports/Maritime Activities	1,280	187	293	587	587	1,467
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	32	13	9	13	23	45
Other Transportation Facilities	5	1	1	1	4	6
Total	3,570	2,779	916	1,385	4,048	6,349
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	182	39	19	13	189	221
Farmland Retention	8	3	7	1	3	12
Energy	44	15	3	28	27	58
Telecommunications	304	15	10	91	218	319
Total	538	73	40	134	437	610
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	38	76	21	49	44	114
Justice (Courts)	35	76	21	43	47	111
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	40	90	35	44	51	130
Total	113	242	77	136	142	355
EDUCATION						
Public Education	115	1,447	275	290	997	1,562
Higher Education	351	51	14	61	327	402
Total	466	1,498	289	351	1,324	1,964
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	48	33	21	22	37	81
Water Supply	20	471	42	79	370	491
Waste Water Disposal	195	343	49	84	405	538
Solid Waste Management	39	102	57	42	42	141
Total	302	949	170	228	854	1,251
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	37	103	29	29	82	140
Arts / Library	36	70	28	18	60	106
Historic Resources	37	7	11	19	14	44
Total	110	180	68	66	156	290
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	27	139	21	37	108	166
Shore and River Protection	69	12	11	40	30	81
Sensitive Land and Water	19	15	8	4	22	34
Open Space	10	22	17	8	7	32
Air Pollution	6	2	1	4	3	8
Total	131	190	58	93	170	321
OVERALL TOTAL	5,230	5,910	1,617	2,392	7,131	11,140

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

**COUNTY
INFRASTRUCTURE
COSTS**

**UPPER SAVANNAH REGION COUNTIES
PEE DEE REGION COUNTIES
CATAWBA REGION COUNTIES
WACCAMAW REGION COUNTIES
LOW COUNTRY REGION COUNTIES
LOWER SAVANNAH REGION COUNTIES
CENTRAL MIDLANDS REGION COUNTIES
SANTEE LYNCHES REGION COUNTIES
APPALACHIAN REGION COUNTIES
BERKELEY-CHARLESTON-DORCHESTER REGION COUNTIES**

**UPPER SAVANNAH
REGION**

**ABBEVILLE COUNTY
EDGEFIELD COUNTY
GREENWOOD COUNTY
LAURENS COUNTY
MCCORMICK COUNTY
SALUDA COUNTY**

Table I-12
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
ABBEVILLE COUNTY (UPPER SAVANNAH REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	72	70	12	74	56	142
Bridges	18	6	5	11	8	24
Public Transportation	2	1	1	1	1	3
Freight (Rail and Road)	1	-	-	1	-	2
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	1	-	-	1	1
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	93	78	18	87	67	172
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	17	4	2	1	18	21
Farmland Retention	1	-	-	1	-	1
Energy	4	1	-	3	2	5
Telecommunications	4	-	-	2	1	4
Total	26	5	3	7	21	31
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	2	5	1	1	5	7
Justice (Courts)	1	2	1	1	1	3
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	1	2	1	1	1	3
Total	4	9	2	3	7	12
EDUCATION						
Public Education	4	31	10	10	15	35
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	31	10	10	15	35
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	1	-	-	-	-	1
Water Supply	1	9	2	3	5	10
Waste Water Disposal	3	8	3	3	5	11
Solid Waste Management	1	5	3	2	1	6
Total	5	23	9	8	12	28
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	2	3	1	2	3	6
Arts / Library	1	1	1	1	1	3
Historic Resources	1	1	-	1	-	2
Total	4	5	2	4	4	10
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	1	3	1	2	1	4
Shore and River Protection	1	1	-	1	1	2
Sensitive Land and Water	-	1	-	-	1	1
Open Space	-	1	1	-	-	2
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	7	3	4	4	10
OVERALL TOTAL	139	158	46	123	129	298

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-13
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
EDGEFIELD COUNTY (UPPER SAVANNAH REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	57	66	9	72	42	123
Bridges	1	3	1	2	1	4
Public Transportation	4	1	1	1	3	5
Freight (Rail and Road)	1	-	-	1	-	1
Ports/Maritime Activities	6	2	2	4	2	8
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	1	-	-	1	1
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	69	74	13	80	49	142
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	19	4	2	-	21	23
Farmland Retention	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy	2	-	-	1	1	2
Telecommunications	7	-	-	2	5	7
Total	28	5	3	4	27	33
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	1	2	1	1	1	2
Justice (Courts)	1	1	-	1	-	2
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	1	2	1	1	2	3
Total	2	5	2	2	3	7
EDUCATION						
Public Education	2	26	5	5	18	28
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	26	5	5	18	28
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	1	1	-	-	1	2
Water Supply	1	8	2	3	5	9
Waste Water Disposal	3	8	3	4	4	11
Solid Waste Management	1	1	1	1	-	2
Total	5	19	6	8	10	24
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	1	2	1	1	1	3
Arts / Library	1	1	1	-	1	2
Historic Resources	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total	2	4	1	2	2	6
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	-	3	1	1	1	3
Shore and River Protection	1	1	-	1	1	2
Sensitive Land and Water	-	1	-	-	1	1
Open Space	-	1	1	-	1	1
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	6	2	2	4	8
OVERALL TOTAL	111	138	32	103	114	249

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-14
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
GREENWOOD COUNTY (UPPER SAVANNAH REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	112	119	56	44	132	232
Bridges	44	42	12	25	49	86
Public Transportation	35	3	4	9	25	38
Freight (Rail and Road)	3	1	1	2	1	4
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	4	1	1	2	4
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	195	169	74	81	209	364
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	44	10	4	1	49	54
Farmland Retention	1	-	1	-	-	1
Energy	11	2	1	6	6	13
Telecommunications	19	5	1	3	20	24
Total	75	17	7	10	75	92
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	12	23	6	2	28	36
Justice (Courts)	2	7	1	1	7	9
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	2	10	3	1	8	12
Total	16	40	10	4	43	57
EDUCATION						
Public Education	6	55	15	15	31	61
Higher Education	40	-	2	6	32	40
Total	46	55	17	21	63	101
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	1	1	1	1	1	2
Water Supply	1	24	5	9	12	26
Waste Water Disposal	27	21	5	12	32	49
Solid Waste Management	5	12	9	6	2	17
Total	35	59	20	27	47	94
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	3	10	1	2	10	13
Arts / Library	2	3	2	1	2	5
Historic Resources	2	3	1	1	3	5
Total	7	16	3	4	15	22
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	7	8	2	5	8	15
Shore and River Protection	1	2	1	1	1	3
Sensitive Land and Water	3	5	1	-	7	8
Open Space	2	4	2	1	3	6
Air Pollution	1	-	-	1	-	1
Total	14	19	6	8	19	33
OVERALL TOTAL	388	375	137	156	470	763

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-15
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
LAURENS COUNTY (UPPER SAVANNAH REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	185	133	32	123	163	318
Bridges	5	13	4	9	5	18
Public Transportation	7	1	2	4	2	8
Freight (Rail and Road)	2	1	1	2	-	3
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	3	1	1	1	3
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	199	151	40	139	171	350
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	36	8	4	1	39	44
Farmland Retention	1	-	1	-	-	1
Energy	3	1	-	2	1	3
Telecommunications	6	-	1	3	2	6
Total	45	9	6	6	42	54
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	7	16	7	2	14	23
Justice (Courts)	2	4	1	4	1	6
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	2	6	1	4	3	8
Total	11	26	9	10	18	37
EDUCATION						
Public Education	4	22	10	10	6	26
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	22	10	10	6	26
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	1	1	1	-	1	2
Water Supply	1	26	5	10	11	26
Waste Water Disposal	6	23	8	11	9	29
Solid Waste Management	4	22	16	9	1	26
Total	12	72	30	31	23	84
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	1	3	1	1	2	4
Arts / Library	1	2	2	1	-	3
Historic Resources	1	1	1	1	1	3
Total	3	6	3	3	3	9
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	2	7	2	4	3	9
Shore and River Protection	-	1	-	1	-	1
Sensitive Land and Water	-	1	1	-	-	1
Open Space	-	2	1	1	-	2
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	11	4	7	4	14
OVERALL TOTAL	278	297	102	206	267	575

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-16
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
MCCORMICK COUNTY (UPPER SAVANNAH REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	48	54	4	67	31	102
Bridges	18	2	4	8	8	20
Public Transportation	1	-	1	1	-	2
Freight (Rail and Road)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	4	1	1	2	4
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	67	60	10	77	41	128
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	17	4	2	-	18	20
Farmland Retention	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy	4	1	-	3	2	5
Telecommunications	2	-	-	1	1	2
Total	23	5	2	4	21	27
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	2	3	1	-	4	5
Justice (Courts)	3	6	2	3	4	9
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	2	4	1	-	4	5
Total	6	13	4	4	12	20
EDUCATION						
Public Education	2	39	20	20	1	41
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	39	20	20	1	41
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	-	-	-	1	-	1
Water Supply	-	4	1	1	2	4
Waste Water Disposal	11	14	6	10	8	24
Solid Waste Management	-	2	1	1	-	2
Total	11	20	8	13	11	31
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	1	2	-	1	1	2
Arts / Library	-	1	-	-	-	1
Historic Resources	1	1	-	-	1	1
Total	2	3	1	1	3	4
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	-	1	-	1	1	2
Shore and River Protection	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sensitive Land and Water	1	2	-	-	3	3
Open Space	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	4	1	1	4	6
OVERALL TOTAL	114	144	45	120	93	257

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-17
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
SALUDA COUNTY (UPPER SAVANNAH REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	72	69	8	74	59	141
Bridges	19	4	5	9	9	23
Public Transportation	2	1	1	1	1	3
Freight (Rail and Road)	1	-	-	1	-	1
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	1	-	-	1	1
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	94	75	14	85	70	169
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	19	4	2	-	21	23
Farmland Retention	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy	1	-	-	1	-	1
Telecommunications	3	-	-	2	1	3
Total	23	5	3	3	22	28
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	1	2	1	-	2	3
Justice (Courts)	-	1	-	1	-	1
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	1	1	1	1	1	2
Total	2	4	2	2	3	6
EDUCATION						
Public Education	2	15	5	5	7	17
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	15	5	5	7	17
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	-	-	-	-	-	1
Water Supply	-	13	3	4	6	13
Waste Water Disposal	4	8	2	3	7	12
Solid Waste Management	1	2	1	1	1	3
Total	5	24	7	8	14	29
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	1	2	1	1	1	2
Arts / Library	-	1	1	-	-	1
Historic Resources	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	1	3	1	1	1	4
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	1	3	1	1	2	4
Shore and River Protection	1	1	-	1	-	1
Sensitive Land and Water	-	-	-	-	-	1
Open Space	-	1	-	-	-	1
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	4	2	2	3	6
OVERALL TOTAL	129	129	33	106	120	258

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

PEE DEE REGION

**CHESTERFIELD COUNTY
DARLINGTON COUNTY
DILLON COUNTY
FLORENCE COUNTY
MARION COUNTY
MARLBORO COUNTY**

Table I-18
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
CHESTERFIELD COUNTY (PEE DEE REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	120	102	21	116	85	222
Bridges	21	9	7	13	10	30
Public Transportation	3	1	1	2	1	4
Freight (Rail and Road)	2	1	1	2	-	3
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	3	1	1	1	3
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	146	116	31	134	98	262
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	19	4	2	1	20	23
Farmland Retention	-	-	1	-	-	1
Energy	4	1	-	4	1	5
Telecommunications	5	-	-	3	1	5
Total	28	5	3	8	22	33
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	1	2	2	1	1	4
Justice (Courts)	1	2	1	1	-	2
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	1	2	1	1	1	3
Total	3	6	4	3	2	9
EDUCATION						
Public Education	2	15	5	5	7	17
Higher Education	4	1	-	-	5	5
Total	6	16	5	5	12	22
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	1	-	1	-	-	1
Water Supply	1	14	3	4	7	14
Waste Water Disposal	4	14	5	7	6	18
Solid Waste Management	1	4	2	2	1	5
Total	6	32	11	13	13	38
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	1	2	1	1	1	3
Arts / Library	1	1	1	1	-	2
Historic Resources	-	1	-	1	-	1
Total	2	4	3	2	1	6
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	2	3	1	2	2	5
Shore and River Protection	1	1	-	2	-	2
Sensitive Land and Water	-	1	-	-	-	1
Open Space	-	2	1	1	-	2
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	7	3	5	3	11
OVERALL TOTAL	195	186	59	171	151	381

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-19
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
DARLINGTON COUNTY (PEE DEE REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	103	119	34	112	76	222
Bridges	5	14	5	9	5	19
Public Transportation	7	1	2	4	2	8
Freight (Rail and Road)	2	1	1	2	-	3
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	5	1	1	3	5
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	117	140	43	128	86	257
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	25	5	3	1	26	30
Farmland Retention	1	-	1	-	-	1
Energy	6	1	-	5	2	7
Telecommunications	6	-	1	3	2	6
Total	37	7	5	9	30	44
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	3	9	2	4	6	12
Justice (Courts)	2	5	2	5	-	7
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	3	10	2	4	7	13
Total	8	24	6	13	13	32
EDUCATION						
Public Education	4	18	10	10	2	22
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	18	10	10	2	22
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	1	-	1	-	-	1
Water Supply	-	24	5	8	10	24
Waste Water Disposal	-	22	5	9	8	22
Solid Waste Management	2	8	6	3	1	10
Total	3	54	18	21	18	57
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	1	2	1	1	-	2
Arts / Library	2	2	2	1	1	4
Historic Resources	1	1	1	1	1	3
Total	3	5	4	3	2	9
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	2	5	2	2	3	7
Shore and River Protection	1	2	1	1	1	3
Sensitive Land and Water	1	1	1	-	1	2
Open Space	-	2	1	1	-	2
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	9	5	5	5	14
OVERALL TOTAL	177	258	90	189	157	435

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-20
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
DILLON COUNTY (PEE DEE REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	98	82	15	81	84	180
Bridges	21	4	5	11	9	25
Public Transportation	4	1	1	3	1	5
Freight (Rail and Road)	2	-	-	1	1	2
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	9	2	2	5	9
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	125	97	23	98	100	222
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	20	4	2	1	22	25
Farmland Retention	-	-	-	-	-	1
Energy	2	-	-	1	1	2
Telecommunications	4	-	-	3	1	5
Total	27	5	3	5	24	32
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	24	5	5	2	22	29
Justice (Courts)	1	5	1	2	3	6
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	1	3	1	1	2	4
Total	26	13	7	5	27	39
EDUCATION						
Public Education	4	42	10	10	26	46
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	42	10	10	26	46
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	2	1	-	-	2	3
Water Supply	1	12	2	4	6	12
Waste Water Disposal	47	6	7	13	33	53
Solid Waste Management	1	3	2	1	1	4
Total	51	22	12	18	42	72
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	2	4	1	3	2	6
Arts / Library	2	2	1	1	2	4
Historic Resources	1	1	-	1	1	1
Total	4	7	2	5	5	11
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	2	3	1	2	2	5
Shore and River Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sensitive Land and Water	1	1	-	-	1	2
Open Space	-	2	1	-	1	2
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	6	2	3	5	10
OVERALL TOTAL	240	192	60	143	229	432

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-21
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
FLORENCE COUNTY (PEE DEE REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	185	274	98	101	260	459
Bridges	46	51	18	38	41	97
Public Transportation	25	2	7	11	9	27
Freight (Rail and Road)	7	2	2	4	3	9
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	15	-	3	4	8	15
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	278	329	128	158	321	607
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	63	14	12	2	63	77
Farmland Retention	1	1	2	-	-	2
Energy	6	1	1	5	2	8
Telecommunications	72	1	5	42	26	73
Total	143	17	19	49	91	160
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	15	28	16	3	24	43
Justice (Courts)	6	11	4	7	6	17
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	8	15	12	2	9	23
Total	29	54	32	12	39	83
EDUCATION						
Public Education	16	101	40	40	37	117
Higher Education	94	6	5	15	80	100
Total	110	107	45	55	117	217
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	2	1	2	1	1	3
Water Supply	4	60	10	14	40	64
Waste Water Disposal	33	95	33	55	-0	128
Solid Waste Management	24	141	93	65	7	165
Total	63	297	138	135	88	360
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	5	17	3	8	11	22
Arts / Library	3	4	4	2	2	7
Historic Resources	1	2	1	1	1	3
Total	9	23	8	11	13	32
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	6	17	5	6	12	23
Shore and River Protection	-	2	-	1	1	2
Sensitive Land and Water	2	1	1	1	1	3
Open Space	2	3	3	1	1	5
Air Pollution	1	-	-	1	-	1
Total	11	24	9	10	16	35
OVERALL TOTAL	643	851	379	430	684	1,494

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-22
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
MARION COUNTY (PEE DEE REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	81	53	18	56	60	134
Bridges	20	6	6	11	9	26
Public Transportation	2	1	1	2	-	3
Freight (Rail and Road)	1	-	1	1	-	2
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	1	-	-	1	1
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	105	61	26	70	70	166
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	6	1	2	1	4	7
Farmland Retention	-	-	-	-	-	1
Energy	1	-	-	1	-	1
Telecommunications	4	-	-	3	1	4
Total	11	2	3	5	5	13
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	2	4	1	5	-	6
Justice (Courts)	1	2	1	1	-	2
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	1	2	1	1	-	2
Total	4	7	3	7	1	11
EDUCATION						
Public Education	12	56	30	30	8	68
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12	56	30	30	8	68
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	1	-	-	-	-	1
Water Supply	1	9	3	4	3	10
Waste Water Disposal	-	11	3	5	2	11
Solid Waste Management	1	3	2	1	-	3
Total	2	23	9	10	6	25
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	1	2	1	1	-	2
Arts / Library	1	1	1	-	1	3
Historic Resources	-	1	-	1	-	1
Total	2	4	3	2	1	6
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	1	3	1	2	1	4
Shore and River Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sensitive Land and Water	-	-	-	-	-	1
Open Space	-	1	1	-	-	1
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	5	2	3	1	6
OVERALL TOTAL	138	157	75	127	92	294

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-23
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
MARLBORO COUNTY (PEE DEE REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	74	50	15	41	68	124
Bridges	20	5	5	11	9	25
Public Transportation	4	-	1	2	1	4
Freight (Rail and Road)	1	-	-	1	-	2
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	99	55	21	55	78	155
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	47	10	8	1	49	58
Farmland Retention	-	-	-	-	-	1
Energy	1	-	-	1	1	2
Telecommunications	4	-	-	3	1	4
Total	53	11	9	4	51	64
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	1	2	1	-	2	3
Justice (Courts)	1	2	1	1	1	2
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	1	3	1	2	1	4
Total	3	7	3	3	4	10
EDUCATION						
Public Education	2	20	5	5	12	22
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	20	5	5	12	22
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	1	-	-	-	-	1
Water Supply	1	10	2	3	5	11
Waste Water Disposal	-	11	3	5	3	11
Solid Waste Management	1	4	3	2	1	6
Total	3	25	9	10	9	28
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	1	3	1	1	2	4
Arts / Library	1	1	1	-	1	2
Historic Resources	-	1	-	1	-	1
Total	2	5	2	2	3	7
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	1	2	1	1	1	3
Shore and River Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sensitive Land and Water	-	1	-	-	1	1
Open Space	-	1	1	-	-	2
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	4	2	2	2	6
OVERALL TOTAL	165	127	52	82	158	292

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Stemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

CATAWBA REGION

**CHESTER COUNTY
LANCASTER COUNTY
UNION COUNTY
YORK COUNTY**

Table I-24
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
CHESTER COUNTY (CATAWBA REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	116	104	18	120	82	220
Bridges	21	8	6	12	11	29
Public Transportation	4	-	1	2	1	4
Freight (Rail and Road)	1	-	-	1	-	1
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	2	-	1	1	2
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	142	115	25	136	95	257
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	19	4	2	1	21	24
Farmland Retention	-	-	-	-	-	1
Energy	1	-	-	1	-	1
Telecommunications	5	-	-	3	2	5
Total	26	5	3	4	23	30
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	2	4	2	1	4	7
Justice (Courts)	1	2	1	1	1	3
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	2	4	1	1	3	5
Total	5	10	4	3	8	15
EDUCATION						
Public Education	6	27	15	15	3	33
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	27	15	15	3	33
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	-	-	-	-	-	1
Water Supply	1	13	3	3	7	13
Waste Water Disposal	3	13	5	5	6	16
Solid Waste Management	3	14	10	6	1	17
Total	7	40	18	15	14	47
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	2	6	1	3	4	8
Arts / Library	1	1	1	-	-	2
Historic Resources	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	3	7	2	4	4	10
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	1	4	1	2	2	5
Shore and River Protection	1	1	-	1	-	2
Sensitive Land and Water	-	-	-	-	-	-
Open Space	-	1	1	-	-	1
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	7	3	4	2	9
OVERALL TOTAL	191	210	70	181	150	401

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-25
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
LANCASTER COUNTY (CATAWBA REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	99	198	31	128	138	297
Bridges	24	19	7	15	21	43
Public Transportation	8	1	2	4	3	9
Freight (Rail and Road)	3	1	1	1	2	4
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	3	1	1	1	3
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	134	221	42	149	165	356
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	20	4	2	1	21	24
Farmland Retention	1	-	1	-	-	1
Energy	3	1	-	2	1	3
Telecommunications	9	-	1	3	5	9
Total	32	5	4	6	27	37
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	1	3	1	1	2	4
Justice (Courts)	1	2	1	1	1	3
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	1	4	1	1	3	5
Total	3	9	3	3	6	12
EDUCATION						
Public Education	2	30	5	5	22	32
Higher Education	40	-	2	6	32	40
Total	42	30	7	11	54	72
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	1	1	1	1	1	2
Water Supply	1	36	5	5	27	37
Waste Water Disposal	29	24	6	10	36	52
Solid Waste Management	2	10	6	3	3	12
Total	33	70	17	19	66	103
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	1	3	1	2	1	4
Arts / Library	2	2	2	1	1	4
Historic Resources	1	1	-	1	1	2
Total	4	7	3	4	3	10
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	2	10	2	2	8	12
Shore and River Protection	1	2	1	1	1	3
Sensitive Land and Water	1	1	1	-	1	2
Open Space	1	2	1	1	1	3
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	15	4	5	11	19
OVERALL TOTAL	252	358	81	197	332	609

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-26
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
UNION COUNTY (CATAWBA REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	70	71	16	81	44	141
Bridges	2	7	2	6	1	9
Public Transportation	2	1	1	2	-	3
Freight (Rail and Road)	1	-	-	1	-	1
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	2	2	1	2	1	4
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	78	81	21	91	46	159
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	20	4	2	1	22	25
Farmland Retention	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy	1	-	-	1	-	1
Telecommunications	4	-	-	3	1	4
Total	25	5	3	4	23	30
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	2	4	1	1	4	6
Justice (Courts)	-	1	1	-	-	1
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	-	1	1	-	-	1
Total	3	5	3	1	4	8
EDUCATION						
Public Education	4	18	10	10	2	22
Higher Education	20	-	1	3	16	20
Total	24	18	11	13	18	42
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	-	-	-	-	-	1
Water Supply	-	20	4	14	3	20
Waste Water Disposal	-	21	4	15	2	21
Solid Waste Management	1	4	3	1	1	5
Total	1	45	12	30	5	46
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	1	3	1	1	2	4
Arts / Library	1	1	1	-	-	1
Historic Resources	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	2	4	2	2	2	6
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	1	2	1	1	1	3
Shore and River Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sensitive Land and Water	-	-	-	-	-	-
Open Space	-	1	1	-	-	1
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	3	2	2	1	5
OVERALL TOTAL	135	162	54	143	100	296

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-27
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
YORK COUNTY (CATAWBA REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	238	424	104	197	361	662
Bridges	52	63	19	39	57	115
Public Transportation	39	28	12	22	33	67
Freight (Rail and Road)	6	2	2	4	2	8
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	4	1	1	2	4
Other Transportation Facilities	1	-	-	-	1	1
Total	336	521	138	263	456	857
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	77	17	9	3	82	94
Farmland Retention	2	1	2	-	-	3
Energy	14	3	1	9	7	17
Telecommunications	25	-	1	6	18	25
Total	118	21	13	18	107	139
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	34	65	16	4	79	99
Justice (Courts)	9	17	5	2	19	26
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	10	19	6	2	21	29
Total	53	101	27	8	119	154
EDUCATION						
Public Education	10	182	25	25	142	192
Higher Education	253	47	15	45	240	300
Total	263	229	40	70	382	492
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	4	3	2	2	4	8
Water Supply	18	84	12	19	71	102
Waste Water Disposal	-	163	45	75	44	163
Solid Waste Management	8	20	12	9	7	28
Total	31	270	71	106	125	301
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	7	17	4	6	14	24
Arts / Library	20	-	7	3	10	20
Historic Resources	2	2	1	1	2	4
Total	29	19	12	10	26	48
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	10	26	6	10	20	36
Shore and River Protection	2	3	2	2	1	5
Sensitive Land and Water	5	4	2	1	6	9
Open Space	2	5	3	2	2	7
Air Pollution	1	1	-	1	1	2
Total	21	38	13	16	30	58
OVERALL TOTAL	851	1,199	314	491	1,245	2,050

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

WACCAMAW REGION

**GEORGETOWN COUNTY
HORRY COUNTY
WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY**

Table I-28
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
GEORGETOWN COUNTY (WACCAMAW REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	97	197	29	61	204	294
Bridges	25	21	7	15	24	46
Public Transportation	11	1	2	3	7	12
Freight (Rail and Road)	4	1	1	2	2	5
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	7	1	2	4	7
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	137	227	40	83	241	364
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	4	1	3	1	1	5
Farmland Retention	1	-	1	-	-	1
Energy	3	1	-	2	1	3
Telecommunications	8	-	1	3	5	9
Total	16	2	5	6	7	18
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	6	13	3	1	15	19
Justice (Courts)	2	6	1	6	1	8
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	3	9	2	2	8	12
Total	11	28	6	9	24	39
EDUCATION						
Public Education	31	188	51	86	82	219
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	31	188	51	86	82	219
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	1	1	1	1	-	2
Water Supply	1	41	4	5	33	42
Waste Water Disposal	7	36	7	6	29	42
Solid Waste Management	2	8	4	2	4	10
Total	11	85	16	14	67	96
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	5	10	2	4	9	15
Arts / Library	2	3	2	-	4	5
Historic Resources	2	3	-	1	4	6
Total	10	16	4	5	17	26
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	3	14	2	5	10	17
Shore and River Protection	9	1	1	6	3	10
Sensitive Land and Water	5	9	1	-	13	14
Open Space	1	2	1	1	1	3
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	18	26	5	12	27	44
OVERALL TOTAL	233	572	126	215	464	806

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-29
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
HORRY COUNTY (WACCAMAW REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	417	996	138	230	1,045	1,413
Bridges	79	123	23	51	128	202
Public Transportation	80	31	12	27	72	111
Freight (Rail and Road)	11	3	2	6	6	14
Ports/Maritime Activities	64	9	14	29	30	73
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	59	12	17	30	59
Other Transportation Facilities	1	-	-	-	1	1
Total	652	1,221	201	360	1,312	1,873
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	126	27	15	5	133	153
Farmland Retention	3	1	2	1	1	4
Energy	13	6	1	7	11	19
Telecommunications	49	-	1	10	38	49
Total	191	35	19	22	183	225
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	35	65	6	7	86	100
Justice (Courts)	3	15	3	3	12	18
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	7	20	4	3	20	27
Total	45	100	13	13	118	145
EDUCATION						
Public Education	50	679	125	125	479	729
Higher Education	10	50	3	9	48	60
Total	60	729	128	134	527	789
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	10	8	2	3	13	18
Water Supply	9	212	13	31	177	221
Waste Water Disposal	60	185	14	51	180	245
Solid Waste Management	12	34	14	12	20	46
Total	92	440	43	98	390	531
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	9	22	2	6	23	31
Arts / Library	25	-	7	3	15	25
Historic Resources	3	5	1	2	5	8
Total	37	27	10	11	43	64
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	18	57	6	12	57	75
Shore and River Protection	25	7	5	15	12	32
Sensitive Land and Water	10	12	2	1	19	22
Open Space	3	9	4	2	6	12
Air Pollution	1	2	1	1	1	3
Total	57	87	18	31	95	144
OVERALL TOTAL	1,133	2,638	433	670	2,669	3,771

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-30
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY (WACCAMAW REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	80	89	18	117	34	169
Bridges	20	7	6	12	9	27
Public Transportation	6	1	1	4	2	7
Freight (Rail and Road)	1	-	1	1	-	2
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	2	-	1	1	2
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	108	99	26	135	46	207
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	18	4	2	1	19	22
Farmland Retention	-	-	1	-	-	1
Energy	1	-	-	1	-	1
Telecommunications	5	-	-	3	1	5
Total	24	4	3	5	20	28
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	1	2	2	1	1	3
Justice (Courts)	1	2	1	1	1	3
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	1	3	1	1	2	4
Total	3	7	4	3	4	11
EDUCATION						
Public Education	10	46	25	25	6	56
Higher Education	1	30	1	5	25	31
Total	11	76	26	30	31	87
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	1	-	-	-	-	1
Water Supply	-	12	4	7	2	12
Waste Water Disposal	-	12	4	7	1	12
Solid Waste Management	1	3	3	1	-	4
Total	2	28	11	15	3	29
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	-	4	1	1	2	4
Arts / Library	1	1	1	1	-	2
Historic Resources	-	1	-	1	-	1
Total	1	6	2	2	2	7
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	1	3	1	2	1	4
Shore and River Protection	-	1	-	1	-	1
Sensitive Land and Water	-	-	-	-	-	1
Open Space	-	2	1	1	-	2
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	6	2	4	1	8
OVERALL TOTAL	150	226	74	195	108	377

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

LOWCOUNTRY REGION

**BEAUFORT COUNTY
COLLETON COUNTY
HAMPTON COUNTY
JASPER COUNTY**

Table I-31
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
BEAUFORT COUNTY (LOWCOUNTRY REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	202	549	73	165	513	751
Bridges	49	56	15	35	55	105
Public Transportation	40	3	6	12	25	43
Freight (Rail and Road)	5	2	2	3	2	7
Ports/Maritime Activities	128	18	30	58	58	146
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	240	130	74	111	185	370
Other Transportation Facilities	1	-	-	-	1	1
Total	665	758	200	384	838	1,423
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	160	35	6	13	176	195
Farmland Retention	4	1	2	1	2	5
Energy	8	2	-	4	5	9
Telecommunications	25	3	1	6	21	28
Total	196	41	10	24	204	237
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	12	23	5	4	26	35
Justice (Courts)	4	8	2	1	9	12
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	3	11	3	1	10	14
Total	19	42	10	6	45	61
EDUCATION						
Public Education	38	431	95	95	279	469
Higher Education	34	46	4	12	64	80
Total	72	477	99	107	343	549
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	8	6	1	2	10	13
Water Supply	5	114	8	19	92	119
Waste Water Disposal	129	84	21	38	154	213
Solid Waste Management	6	19	9	6	10	25
Total	147	223	39	65	266	370
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	19	50	11	12	46	69
Arts / Library	3	6	2	1	6	9
Historic Resources	2	2	1	1	2	4
Total	24	58	14	14	54	82
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	8	30	3	7	28	38
Shore and River Protection	75	152	24	94	109	227
Sensitive Land and Water	3	6	1	1	7	9
Open Space	1	3	2	1	1	4
Air Pollution	1	1	-	1	1	2
Total	88	191	30	104	146	280
OVERALL TOTAL	1,212	1,790	402	704	1,896	3,002

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-32
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
COLLETON COUNTY (LOWCOUNTRY REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	66	91	18	57	82	157
Bridges	4	11	3	5	7	15
Public Transportation	7	1	1	2	5	8
Freight (Rail and Road)	2	1	1	1	1	2
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	3	1	1	1	3
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	79	107	24	66	96	186
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	3	1	2	1	1	4
Farmland Retention	-	-	1	-	-	1
Energy	2	1	-	1	1	3
Telecommunications	6	-	-	4	2	6
Total	12	2	3	6	5	14
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	1	2	1	1	1	4
Justice (Courts)	2	8	2	1	7	10
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	4	9	2	2	9	13
Total	7	19	5	4	17	26
EDUCATION						
Public Education	6	56	15	15	32	62
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	56	15	15	32	62
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	1	1	-	1	1	2
Water Supply	1	18	3	4	11	18
Waste Water Disposal	4	15	5	3	10	19
Solid Waste Management	2	7	5	3	1	9
Total	8	40	14	11	23	48
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	2	4	1	2	3	6
Arts / Library	2	2	1	-	2	3
Historic Resources	1	1	-	1	1	2
Total	4	7	2	3	6	11
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	2	5	1	2	4	7
Shore and River Protection	4	1	1	3	1	5
Sensitive Land and Water	2	3	-	-	4	5
Open Space	1	2	1	-	1	2
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8	11	3	6	10	19
OVERALL TOTAL	125	242	67	111	189	367

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-33
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
HAMPTON COUNTY (LOWCOUNTRY REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	53	59	9	73	30	112
Bridges	1	4	1	3	1	5
Public Transportation	2	1	1	1	1	3
Freight (Rail and Road)	1	-	-	1	-	1
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	1	1	1	1	1	3
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	58	66	12	79	33	124
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	19	4	2	-	21	23
Farmland Retention	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy	1	-	-	1	-	1
Telecommunications	3	-	-	2	1	3
Total	23	5	3	3	22	28
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	2	4	1	-	4	5
Justice (Courts)	-	1	-	-	-	1
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	1	1	1	-	1	2
Total	3	5	2	1	5	8
EDUCATION						
Public Education	2	14	5	5	6	16
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	14	5	5	6	16
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	-	-	-	-	-	1
Water Supply	-	7	2	3	3	8
Waste Water Disposal	3	7	3	4	3	10
Solid Waste Management	2	7	5	4	-	9
Total	6	22	9	11	7	28
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	1	2	1	1	1	2
Arts / Library	1	1	1	-	-	1
Historic Resources	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	1	3	1	2	1	4
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	1	2	1	1	1	3
Shore and River Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sensitive Land and Water	-	-	-	-	-	1
Open Space	-	1	1	-	-	1
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	3	2	1	2	5
OVERALL TOTAL	95	118	34	102	77	213

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-34
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
JASPER COUNTY (LOWCOUNTRY REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	53	47	7	34	59	100
Bridges	19	4	5	9	9	23
Public Transportation	3	-	1	1	1	3
Freight (Rail and Road)	1	-	-	1	1	1
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	3	1	1	1	3
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	76	54	14	46	71	131
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	13	3	1	1	13	15
Farmland Retention	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy	2	-	-	1	1	2
Telecommunications	3	-	-	2	1	3
Total	18	3	2	4	15	21
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	2	4	1	2	3	6
Justice (Courts)	1	2	-	1	1	2
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	1	3	1	1	2	4
Total	4	9	2	4	6	12
EDUCATION						
Public Education	2	29	5	5	21	31
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	29	5	5	21	31
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	-	-	-	-	-	1
Water Supply	1	8	1	2	6	10
Waste Water Disposal	23	13	6	12	18	36
Solid Waste Management	1	3	2	2	-	4
Total	26	25	10	17	25	51
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	3	7	1	3	6	10
Arts / Library	-	-	1	-	-	1
Historic Resources	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total	4	8	2	4	7	12
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	1	2	1	1	2	3
Shore and River Protection	5	-	1	3	1	5
Sensitive Land and Water	1	1	-	-	2	2
Open Space	-	2	1	-	1	2
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	5	3	4	6	13
OVERALL TOTAL	136	134	37	83	150	270

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

**LOWER SAVANNAH
REGION**

**AIKEN COUNTY
ALLENDALE COUNTY
BAMBERG COUNTY
BARNWELL COUNTY
CALHOUN COUNTY
ORANGEBURG COUNTY**

Table I-35
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
AIKEN COUNTY (LOWER SAVANNAH REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	231	641	117	167	588	872
Bridges	40	94	16	37	81	134
Public Transportation	28	3	6	12	13	31
Freight (Rail and Road)	13	4	2	6	9	17
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	3	1	1	1	3
Other Transportation Facilities	1	-	-	-	1	1
Total	313	745	142	223	693	1,058
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	21	5	2	3	21	26
Farmland Retention	2	1	2	-	-	2
Energy	35	3	2	22	14	38
Telecommunications	42	-	1	10	31	42
Total	100	8	7	35	66	108
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	21	42	2	1	60	63
Justice (Courts)	8	22	2	7	21	30
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	3	9	2	7	3	12
Total	32	73	6	15	84	105
EDUCATION						
Public Education	30	223	75	75	103	253
Higher Education	60	-	3	15	42	60
Total	90	223	78	90	145	313
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	3	3	2	2	2	6
Water Supply	-	160	15	29	117	160
Waste Water Disposal	27	134	23	32	106	161
Solid Waste Management	10	27	13	10	14	37
Total	40	324	53	72	240	365
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	9	28	3	15	19	37
Arts / Library	5	6	4	2	5	12
Historic Resources	2	2	1	1	2	4
Total	16	36	8	18	26	53
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	15	48	5	21	37	63
Shore and River Protection	-	3	-	2	1	3
Sensitive Land and Water	3	2	2	1	2	5
Open Space	2	4	3	2	1	6
Air Pollution	2	1	1	1	1	3
Total	22	58	11	27	42	80
OVERALL TOTAL	613	1,468	305	480	1,296	2,081

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-36
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
ALLENDALE COUNTY (LOWER SAVANNAH REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	39	52	10	42	39	91
Bridges	19	3	4	9	9	22
Public Transportation	2	1	1	1	1	3
Freight (Rail and Road)	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	1	-	-	1	1
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	61	57	15	52	50	117
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	-	4	-	1	3	4
Farmland Retention	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy	1	-	-	1	-	1
Telecommunications	2	-	-	1	1	2
Total	3	4	-	3	4	7
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	1	2	-	1	1	2
Justice (Courts)	-	1	-	1	-	2
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	1	2	-	1	1	2
Total	2	4	1	3	2	7
EDUCATION						
Public Education	2	15	5	5	7	17
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	15	5	5	7	17
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	2	1	1	2	-	3
Water Supply	-	8	1	2	6	8
Waste Water Disposal	-	12	4	4	5	12
Solid Waste Management	3	12	12	2	1	15
Total	5	34	18	9	12	39
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	1	1	-	1	1	2
Arts / Library	-	-	-	-	-	1
Historic Resources	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	2	1	1	1	3
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	1	2	-	1	2	3
Shore and River Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sensitive Land and Water	-	-	-	-	-	1
Open Space	-	1	-	-	-	1
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	3	1	1	2	5
OVERALL TOTAL	75	120	41	75	79	195

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-37
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
BAMBERG COUNTY (LOWER SAVANNAH REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	43	50	8	72	13	93
Bridges	2	2	1	3	-	4
Public Transportation	1	1	1	1	-	2
Freight (Rail and Road)	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	5	1	1	3	5
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	47	58	11	77	16	105
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	1	-	1	-	-	2
Farmland Retention	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy	1	-	-	1	-	1
Telecommunications	2	-	-	1	-	2
Total	4	1	2	3	-	4
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	-	1	1	-	-	1
Justice (Courts)	-	1	-	1	-	1
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	-	1	-	1	-	1
Total	1	2	1	2	-	3
EDUCATION						
Public Education	2	9	5	5	1	11
Higher Education	1	61	3	15	44	62
Total	3	70	8	20	45	73
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Supply	-	4	1	2	1	4
Waste Water Disposal	-	13	5	7	1	13
Solid Waste Management	-	2	1	1	-	2
Total	-	19	8	10	1	19
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	-	1	1	1	-	2
Arts / Library	-	-	-	-	-	-
Historic Resources	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	2	1	1	-	2
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	-	1	1	1	-	2
Shore and River Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sensitive Land and Water	-	-	-	-	-	-
Open Space	-	-	-	-	-	1
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	2	1	1	-	3
OVERALL TOTAL	56	154	32	114	64	210

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-38
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
BARNWELL COUNTY (LOWER SAVANNAH REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	42	55	13	49	35	97
Bridges	2	5	2	3	2	7
Public Transportation	3	-	1	1	1	3
Freight (Rail and Road)	1	-	-	1	-	2
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	1	-	-	1	1
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	48	62	16	54	40	110
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	4	1	1	-	3	5
Farmland Retention	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy	8	-	1	2	5	8
Telecommunications	3	-	-	2	1	4
Total	16	1	3	5	9	17
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	1	4	1	2	2	5
Justice (Courts)	1	2	-	1	2	3
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	2	3	1	1	3	5
Total	4	10	2	4	7	13
EDUCATION						
Public Education	2	26	5	5	18	28
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	26	5	5	18	28
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	1	-	-	-	-	1
Water Supply	-	10	2	3	4	10
Waste Water Disposal	-	10	2	3	4	10
Solid Waste Management	1	2	2	1	-	3
Total	2	23	7	8	9	24
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	2	6	1	3	4	8
Arts / Library	1	1	1	-	1	2
Historic Resources	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total	3	7	2	4	5	11
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	1	2	1	1	1	3
Shore and River Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sensitive Land and Water	-	1	-	-	1	1
Open Space	-	1	1	-	1	2
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	5	2	1	3	7
OVERALL TOTAL	76	134	38	81	92	210

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-39
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
CALHOUN COUNTY (LOWER SAVANNAH REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	55	55	6	76	29	111
Bridges	1	2	1	1	1	3
Public Transportation	2	1	1	1	1	2
Freight (Rail and Road)	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	59	58	8	78	30	117
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	18	4	2	-	20	22
Farmland Retention	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy	1	-	-	1	-	1
Telecommunications	2	-	-	1	1	2
Total	21	4	2	2	21	26
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	1	1	1	-	1	1
Justice (Courts)	-	1	-	-	-	1
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total	1	3	1	1	1	4
EDUCATION						
Public Education	2	12	5	5	4	14
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	12	5	5	4	14
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Supply	-	3	1	1	1	4
Waste Water Disposal	2	4	2	2	1	5
Solid Waste Management	2	10	8	4	-	12
Total	4	18	11	8	3	22
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	-	1	1	1	-	2
Arts / Library	-	1	-	-	-	1
Historic Resources	1	1	-	2	-	2
Total	2	3	2	3	1	5
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	1	1	1	1	-	2
Shore and River Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sensitive Land and Water	-	-	-	-	-	-
Open Space	-	-	-	-	-	1
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	2	1	1	1	3
OVERALL TOTAL	90	100	30	99	61	190

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-40
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
ORANGEBURG COUNTY (LOWER SAVANNAH REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	196	233	47	238	144	429
Bridges	7	20	7	13	7	27
Public Transportation	12	1	3	6	4	13
Freight (Rail and Road)	3	1	1	2	1	4
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	4	1	1	2	4
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	218	259	59	260	158	477
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	19	4	2	2	19	23
Farmland Retention	1	-	1	-	-	2
Energy	3	1	-	2	1	3
Telecommunications	6	-	1	3	2	6
Total	28	5	5	7	22	34
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	17	32	8	2	38	48
Justice (Courts)	2	9	2	2	7	11
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	3	9	2	2	8	12
Total	22	50	12	6	53	71
EDUCATION						
Public Education	18	118	45	45	46	136
Higher Education	180	20	10	30	160	200
Total	198	138	55	75	206	336
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	3	2	1	1	3	5
Water Supply	1	33	7	10	17	35
Waste Water Disposal	7	27	12	6	16	34
Solid Waste Management	3	9	6	4	2	12
Total	14	72	26	22	38	86
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	1	4	1	1	3	5
Arts / Library	3	3	3	1	2	6
Historic Resources	1	2	1	2	1	3
Total	5	9	4	4	6	15
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	2	10	3	4	5	12
Shore and River Protection	-	1	-	1	-	1
Sensitive Land and Water	1	2	1	-	1	2
Open Space	1	3	2	1	1	4
Air Pollution	1	-	-	1	-	1
Total	5	16	6	7	8	21
OVERALL TOTAL	490	549	168	381	491	1,039

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

**CENTRAL MIDLANDS
REGION**

**FAIRFIELD COUNTY
LEXINGTON COUNTY
NEWBERRY COUNTY
RICHLAND COUNTY**

Table I-41
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
FAIRFIELD COUNTY (CENTRAL MIDLANDS REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	61	71	11	82	38	131
Bridges	19	4	5	10	8	23
Public Transportation	3	-	1	1	1	3
Freight (Rail and Road)	1	-	-	1	-	1
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	4	1	1	2	4
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	84	79	18	95	50	163
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	3	1	1	-	2	4
Farmland Retention	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy	4	1	-	4	1	5
Telecommunications	3	-	-	2	1	3
Total	11	2	2	7	4	13
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	6	11	4	1	13	18
Justice (Courts)	1	2	1	1	1	3
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	2	5	1	1	5	7
Total	9	18	6	3	19	28
EDUCATION						
Public Education	4	25	10	10	9	29
Higher Education	120	-	6	18	96	120
Total	124	25	16	28	105	149
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	-	-	-	-	-	1
Water Supply	-	10	3	4	3	10
Waste Water Disposal	-	9	3	4	2	9
Solid Waste Management	1	2	1	1	-	2
Total	1	21	6	10	6	22
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	1	2	1	1	1	3
Arts / Library	1	1	1	-	-	1
Historic Resources	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	2	3	2	2	2	5
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	1	2	1	1	1	3
Shore and River Protection	1	1	-	1	-	2
Sensitive Land and Water	-	1	-	-	-	1
Open Space	-	1	1	-	-	2
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	5	3	2	2	7
OVERALL TOTAL	233	154	53	146	188	387

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-42
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
LEXINGTON COUNTY (CENTRAL MIDLANDS REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	297	605	176	197	529	902
Bridges	52	107	24	50	85	159
Public Transportation	67	29	15	31	50	96
Freight (Rail and Road)	14	4	4	7	7	18
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	42	4	9	14	23	46
Other Transportation Facilities	1	-	-	-	1	1
Total	473	749	228	299	695	1,222
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	37	8	4	4	37	45
Farmland Retention	3	1	3	-	1	4
Energy	13	6	1	9	9	19
Telecommunications	54	1	2	13	40	55
Total	107	16	10	26	87	123
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	6	12	2	6	11	19
Justice (Courts)	6	13	4	3	12	19
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	7	17	5	4	15	24
Total	19	42	11	13	38	62
EDUCATION						
Public Education	32	312	80	80	184	344
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	32	312	80	80	184	344
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	6	5	3	3	6	11
Water Supply	5	128	16	25	92	133
Waste Water Disposal	30	100	16	24	90	130
Solid Waste Management	14	30	18	14	12	44
Total	55	263	52	66	199	318
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	4	17	3	5	13	21
Arts / Library	20	33	18	8	27	53
Historic Resources	5	2	2	2	3	7
Total	29	52	23	15	43	81
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	19	36	7	13	35	55
Shore and River Protection	-	5	1	2	2	5
Sensitive Land and Water	8	4	3	1	8	12
Open Space	4	8	7	3	2	12
Air Pollution	1	1	-	1	1	2
Total	32	54	18	20	48	86
OVERALL TOTAL	748	1,488	422	519	1,294	2,236

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-43
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
NEWBERRY COUNTY (CENTRAL MIDLANDS REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	112	94	18	115	73	206
Bridges	3	7	3	5	2	10
Public Transportation	4	-	1	2	1	4
Freight (Rail and Road)	1	-	1	1	-	2
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	4	1	1	2	4
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	120	106	24	124	79	226
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	20	4	2	1	22	25
Farmland Retention	-	-	-	-	-	1
Energy	1	-	-	1	1	2
Telecommunications	4	-	-	3	1	5
Total	26	5	3	5	24	31
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	7	13	3	1	16	20
Justice (Courts)	2	6	2	1	5	8
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	2	6	2	1	5	8
Total	11	25	7	3	26	36
EDUCATION						
Public Education	10	55	25	25	15	65
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10	55	25	25	15	65
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	1	1	-	1	-	2
Water Supply	-	15	3	7	5	15
Waste Water Disposal	-	14	3	7	4	14
Solid Waste Management	2	9	7	3	1	11
Total	3	39	14	18	10	42
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	1	2	1	1	1	3
Arts / Library	1	1	1	1	1	2
Historic Resources	-	1	-	1	-	1
Total	2	4	2	2	2	6
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	1	3	1	2	1	4
Shore and River Protection	1	1	-	2	1	3
Sensitive Land and Water	-	1	-	-	1	1
Open Space	-	1	1	-	-	2
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	7	3	4	3	10
OVERALL TOTAL	176	241	78	181	158	417

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-44
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
RICHLAND COUNTY (CENTRAL MIDLANDS REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	708	839	342	246	959	1,547
Bridges	74	154	45	91	92	228
Public Transportation	76	32	21	41	46	108
Freight (Rail and Road)	33	9	8	21	13	42
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	5	1	1	3	5
Other Transportation Facilities	1	1	1	-	1	2
Total	892	1,040	418	400	1,114	1,932
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	72	16	8	6	74	88
Farmland Retention	4	2	4	1	1	5
Energy	29	9	1	22	15	38
Telecommunications	218	1	9	70	140	219
Total	323	27	22	98	230	350
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	23	44	10	8	49	67
Justice (Courts)	26	29	12	13	30	55
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	36	37	16	10	47	73
Total	85	110	38	31	126	195
EDUCATION						
Public Education	72	501	180	180	213	573
Higher Education	993	67	53	159	848	1,060
Total	1,065	568	233	339	1,061	1,633
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	16	10	5	5	16	26
Water Supply	-	257	42	98	118	257
Waste Water Disposal	-	243	72	78	93	243
Solid Waste Management	25	58	39	29	15	83
Total	41	568	157	209	242	609
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	13	44	9	20	28	57
Arts / Library	-	60	18	12	30	60
Historic Resources	13	2	5	7	3	15
Total	26	106	32	39	61	132
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	25	58	15	25	43	83
Shore and River Protection	-	5	1	3	1	5
Sensitive Land and Water	8	4	5	2	5	12
Open Space	6	10	10	4	2	16
Air Pollution	3	1	1	2	1	4
Total	42	78	32	36	52	120
OVERALL TOTAL	2,474	2,497	933	1,153	2,886	4,972

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

**SANTEE LYNCHES
REGION**

**CLARENDON COUNTY
KERSHAW COUNTY
LEE COUNTY
SUMTER COUNTY**

Table I-45
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
CLARENDON COUNTY (SANTEE LYNCHES REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	114	85	13	89	97	199
Bridges	19	6	5	10	10	25
Public Transportation	4	1	1	3	1	5
Freight (Rail and Road)	2	-	-	1	1	2
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	3	3	1	2	2	5
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	142	95	21	105	111	236
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	18	4	2	1	19	22
Farmland Retention	-	-	-	-	-	1
Energy	5	1	-	4	2	6
Telecommunications	4	-	-	3	1	4
Total	27	5	3	8	22	33
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	2	4	1	1	4	6
Justice (Courts)	1	2	1	1	1	3
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	1	2	1	1	1	3
Total	4	8	3	3	6	12
EDUCATION						
Public Education	6	46	15	15	22	52
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	46	15	15	22	52
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	1	1	-	-	1	1
Water Supply	1	12	2	4	6	12
Waste Water Disposal	5	12	4	6	7	17
Solid Waste Management	1	3	2	1	1	4
Total	8	27	9	11	15	35
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	1	2	1	1	1	3
Arts / Library	1	1	1	-	1	3
Historic Resources	1	1	-	1	-	1
Total	3	4	2	2	3	7
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	1	3	1	1	2	4
Shore and River Protection	1	2	-	1	1	3
Sensitive Land and Water	1	1	-	-	1	2
Open Space	-	2	1	-	1	2
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	7	3	3	5	11
OVERALL TOTAL	193	192	55	147	183	385

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-46
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
KERSHAW COUNTY (SANTEE LYNCHES REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	76	108	26	65	93	184
Bridges	5	11	3	8	5	16
Public Transportation	8	1	2	4	3	9
Freight (Rail and Road)	3	1	1	2	1	4
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	1	-	1	-	1
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	92	122	32	80	103	214
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	20	1	2	-	19	21
Farmland Retention	1	-	1	-	-	1
Energy	5	1	-	5	1	6
Telecommunications	5	-	1	3	2	6
Total	31	3	3	8	22	34
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	1	3	2	1	1	4
Justice (Courts)	1	2	1	1	-	2
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	1	2	2	1	1	4
Total	3	7	4	3	2	10
EDUCATION						
Public Education	2	47	5	5	39	49
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	47	5	5	39	49
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	1	1	1	1	1	2
Water Supply	1	22	4	6	13	23
Waste Water Disposal	-	22	5	7	10	22
Solid Waste Management	2	5	3	2	2	7
Total	5	50	13	16	26	54
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	1	4	1	1	3	5
Arts / Library	1	2	1	1	1	3
Historic Resources	1	1	-	1	1	2
Total	3	7	3	3	5	11
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	2	5	1	2	4	7
Shore and River Protection	2	2	1	1	2	4
Sensitive Land and Water	1	1	-	-	1	2
Open Space	1	3	1	1	1	3
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	11	3	4	9	16
OVERALL TOTAL	142	246	63	120	205	388

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-47
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
LEE COUNTY (SANTEE LYNCHES REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	58	58	8	79	29	116
Bridges	1	3	1	2	1	4
Public Transportation	2	1	1	1	-	2
Freight (Rail and Road)	1	-	-	1	-	1
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	1	1	1	1	1	3
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	63	63	11	83	32	126
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	2	-	1	-	1	2
Farmland Retention	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy	1	-	-	1	-	1
Telecommunications	3	-	-	2	1	3
Total	6	1	2	3	2	7
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	2	5	1	1	5	7
Justice (Courts)	-	1	-	1	-	1
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	1	1	1	1	-	2
Total	3	7	2	3	5	10
EDUCATION						
Public Education	6	28	15	15	4	34
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	28	15	15	4	34
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Supply	-	6	2	2	3	6
Waste Water Disposal	2	5	3	2	2	7
Solid Waste Management	1	2	1	1	-	2
Total	3	13	5	5	5	16
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	-	1	1	1	-	2
Arts / Library	1	1	1	-	1	2
Historic Resources	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	2	1	1	1	4
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	1	3	1	2	1	4
Shore and River Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sensitive Land and Water	-	-	-	-	-	-
Open Space	-	1	1	-	-	1
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	3	1	2	1	5
OVERALL TOTAL	83	119	38	113	50	201

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-48
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
SUMTER COUNTY (SANTEE LYNCHES REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	131	262	77	74	242	393
Bridges	17	39	10	21	25	56
Public Transportation	22	2	5	9	10	24
Freight (Rail and Road)	5	2	2	3	2	7
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	2	-	1	1	2
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	175	307	94	108	280	482
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	37	8	4	2	39	45
Farmland Retention	1	1	2	-	-	2
Energy	5	1	-	4	2	6
Telecommunications	17	-	1	6	10	17
Total	61	10	7	12	51	71
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	16	32	8	1	39	48
Justice (Courts)	6	18	1	2	21	24
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	1	5	2	2	2	6
Total	23	55	11	5	62	78
EDUCATION						
Public Education	18	162	45	45	90	180
Higher Education	47	13	3	9	48	60
Total	65	175	48	54	138	240
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	3	2	1	1	2	5
Water Supply	-	73	12	22	39	73
Waste Water Disposal	54	54	18	28	61	107
Solid Waste Management	8	32	21	14	5	40
Total	65	161	53	66	107	226
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	3	7	1	4	5	10
Arts / Library	10	12	1	2	19	22
Historic Resources	2	2	1	1	2	4
Total	14	21	3	7	26	36
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	5	16	3	6	12	21
Shore and River Protection	-	2	-	1	1	2
Sensitive Land and Water	2	3	1	-	3	4
Open Space	2	3	3	1	1	5
Air Pollution	1	-	-	1	-	1
Total	10	25	7	9	18	34
OVERALL TOTAL	413	754	223	261	682	1,166

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

APPALACHIAN REGION

**ANDERSON COUNTY
CHEROKEE COUNTY
GREENVILLE COUNTY
OCONEE COUNTY
PICKENS COUNTY
SPARTANBURG COUNTY**

Table I-49
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
ANDERSON COUNTY (APPALACHIAN REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	280	311	110	160	321	591
Bridges	47	48	19	40	36	95
Public Transportation	29	28	10	26	21	57
Freight (Rail and Road)	6	2	2	4	2	8
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	26	5	8	13	26
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	362	415	146	238	393	777
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	48	10	6	3	49	58
Farmland Retention	2	1	2	-	-	3
Energy	12	3	1	9	5	15
Telecommunications	17	-	1	6	10	17
Total	79	14	10	18	64	93
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	8	22	4	21	5	30
Justice (Courts)	2	10	3	7	2	12
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	5	11	4	3	9	16
Total	15	43	11	31	16	58
EDUCATION						
Public Education	14	145	35	35	89	159
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14	145	35	35	89	159
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	3	2	2	1	2	5
Water Supply	-	81	16	30	36	81
Waste Water Disposal	-	80	22	31	28	80
Solid Waste Management	8	24	17	11	4	32
Total	11	188	56	72	70	199
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	4	12	3	5	8	16
Arts / Library	20	-	7	3	10	20
Historic Resources	2	1	1	1	1	3
Total	26	13	11	9	19	39
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	6	18	4	8	12	24
Shore and River Protection	2	3	2	2	1	5
Sensitive Land and Water	3	2	2	1	2	5
Open Space	2	5	4	2	1	7
Air Pollution	1	1	-	1	1	2
Total	15	28	12	14	17	43
OVERALL TOTAL	522	847	281	418	669	1,368

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-50
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
CHEROKEE COUNTY (APPALACHIAN REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	111	116	27	114	86	227
Bridges	4	11	3	9	3	15
Public Transportation	7	1	1	4	3	8
Freight (Rail and Road)	3	1	1	2	1	3
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	4	4	2	3	3	8
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	129	132	34	132	96	262
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	19	4	2	1	20	23
Farmland Retention	1	-	1	-	-	1
Energy	2	-	-	1	1	3
Telecommunications	5	-	1	3	2	6
Total	27	5	3	5	23	32
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	3	8	2	1	8	11
Justice (Courts)	2	5	1	4	2	7
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	-	4	1	2	1	4
Total	5	17	4	7	11	22
EDUCATION						
Public Education	12	80	30	30	32	92
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12	80	30	30	32	92
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	1	1	1	1	1	2
Water Supply	1	17	4	6	8	17
Waste Water Disposal	5	18	6	9	7	23
Solid Waste Management	2	7	5	3	1	9
Total	9	42	16	18	17	51
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	-	3	1	1	1	3
Arts / Library	2	2	1	1	2	4
Historic Resources	1	1	-	1	1	2
Total	3	6	3	3	4	9
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	2	7	2	4	3	9
Shore and River Protection	-	1	-	1	-	1
Sensitive Land and Water	1	1	-	-	2	2
Open Space	1	2	1	1	1	3
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	12	4	6	5	15
OVERALL TOTAL	189	294	94	201	188	483

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-51
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
GREENVILLE COUNTY (APPALACHIAN REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	1,113	983	470	486	1,140	2,096
Bridges	81	171	51	104	97	252
Public Transportation	71	30	21	43	37	101
Freight (Rail and Road)	29	8	8	18	11	37
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	14	3	4	7	14
Other Transportation Facilities	2	1	1	1	1	3
Total	1,296	1,207	554	656	1,293	2,503
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	251	55	30	6	270	306
Farmland Retention	4	2	5	1	-	6
Energy	21	9	2	18	10	30
Telecommunications	187	1	2	74	112	188
Total	464	66	39	99	392	530
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	15	28	14	9	21	43
Justice (Courts)	2	9	3	6	2	11
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	3	11	4	5	5	14
Total	20	48	21	20	28	68
EDUCATION						
Public Education	40	290	100	100	130	330
Higher Education	1	148	8	22	119	149
Total	41	438	108	122	249	479
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	7	5	4	4	3	12
Water Supply	6	173	28	38	112	179
Waste Water Disposal	29	135	35	31	97	163
Solid Waste Management	27	56	39	29	15	83
Total	68	368	107	103	227	437
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	3	16	4	8	7	19
Arts / Library	40	-	13	7	20	40
Historic Resources	4	5	3	3	3	9
Total	47	21	20	18	30	68
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	25	58	16	27	40	83
Shore and River Protection	-	6	1	4	1	6
Sensitive Land and Water	8	4	5	2	5	12
Open Space	6	11	10	5	2	17
Air Pollution	4	1	1	3	1	5
Total	43	80	33	41	49	123
OVERALL TOTAL	1,979	2,229	881	1,058	2,268	4,207

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-52
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
OCONEE COUNTY (APPALACHIAN REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	78	136	36	57	121	214
Bridges	7	17	5	10	9	24
Public Transportation	10	1	2	5	4	11
Freight (Rail and Road)	3	1	1	2	1	4
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	8	2	2	4	8
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	98	163	46	76	140	262
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	18	4	2	1	19	22
Farmland Retention	1	-	1	-	-	1
Energy	6	1	-	5	2	7
Telecommunications	78	1	3	29	47	79
Total	103	7	6	35	68	110
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	5	9	2	2	9	13
Justice (Courts)	1	2	1	1	1	3
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	1	3	2	1	1	4
Total	7	14	6	4	11	20
EDUCATION						
Public Education	14	109	35	35	53	123
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14	109	35	35	53	123
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	6	5	5	5	1	11
Water Supply	1	31	5	8	19	32
Waste Water Disposal	35	16	7	10	33	51
Solid Waste Management	2	6	4	2	2	8
Total	45	57	21	25	55	102
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	1	3	1	1	2	4
Arts / Library	3	3	2	1	3	6
Historic Resources	3	4	1	1	6	8
Total	7	10	3	3	11	17
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	2	8	2	2	6	10
Shore and River Protection	2	2	1	1	3	4
Sensitive Land and Water	5	8	1	-	12	13
Open Space	-	10	1	1	8	10
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	9	28	4	5	28	37
OVERALL TOTAL	283	389	122	183	366	671

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-53
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
PICKENS COUNTY (APPALACHIAN REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	123	218	69	127	145	341
Bridges	39	33	15	29	28	72
Public Transportation	19	27	9	16	21	46
Freight (Rail and Road)	4	1	2	2	2	6
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	12	2	4	6	12
Other Transportation Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	186	292	97	178	202	477
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	20	4	2	2	20	24
Farmland Retention	1	1	1	-	-	2
Energy	10	2	1	7	4	12
Telecommunications	11	-	1	3	7	11
Total	42	7	5	12	31	49
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	3	5	1	3	4	8
Justice (Courts)	2	6	1	4	3	8
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	2	5	2	2	3	7
Total	7	16	4	9	10	23
EDUCATION						
Public Education	16	125	40	40	61	141
Higher Education	320	-	16	48	256	320
Total	336	125	56	88	317	461
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	2	2	1	1	1	4
Water Supply	-	47	11	15	21	47
Waste Water Disposal	-	52	13	22	17	52
Solid Waste Management	10	57	47	17	3	67
Total	12	158	72	56	42	171
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	3	6	1	3	5	9
Arts / Library	-	7	1	2	4	7
Historic Resources	-	8	1	1	6	8
Total	3	21	3	6	15	24
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	5	12	3	6	8	17
Shore and River Protection	2	2	1	1	1	3
Sensitive Land and Water	5	9	1	-	13	14
Open Space	1	10	3	1	7	11
Air Pollution	1	-	-	1	-	1
Total	14	33	8	9	29	47
OVERALL TOTAL	599	652	246	359	647	1,251

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-54
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
SPARTANBURG COUNTY (APPALACHIAN REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	537	486	239	197	587	1,023
Bridges	49	106	33	65	57	155
Public Transportation	48	28	18	32	26	76
Freight (Rail and Road)	17	5	5	10	7	22
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	87	18	21	31	53	105
Other Transportation Facilities	1	1	1	-	-	1
Total	739	644	317	335	730	1,382
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	149	32	44	4	133	181
Farmland Retention	3	1	3	-	-	4
Energy	13	6	1	12	6	19
Telecommunications	44	1	2	16	27	45
Total	209	40	50	33	166	249
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	16	31	7	6	34	47
Justice (Courts)	4	13	4	12	1	17
Public Admin/ Instit./ Hsg.	2	9	4	5	2	11
Total	22	53	15	23	37	75
EDUCATION						
Public Education	59	626	322	322	41	685
Higher Education	60	6	3	9	54	66
Total	119	632	325	331	95	751
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	8	6	3	3	8	14
Water Supply	4	104	20	26	61	107
Waste Water Disposal	71	54	21	27	77	125
Solid Waste Management	16	35	25	18	8	51
Total	99	198	69	73	154	297
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	2	12	3	6	5	14
Arts / Library	17	20	16	8	13	37
Historic Resources	2	3	2	2	1	5
Total	21	35	21	16	19	56
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	15	35	11	17	22	50
Shore and River Protection	-	5	1	3	1	5
Sensitive Land and Water	5	3	3	2	3	8
Open Space	6	7	8	4	1	13
Air Pollution	2	1	1	2	-	3
Total	28	51	24	28	27	79
OVERALL TOTAL	1,237	1,653	822	839	1,228	2,889

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

**BERKELEY-
CHARLESTON-
DORCHESTER
REGION**

**BERKELEY COUNTY
CHARLESTON COUNTY
DORCHESTER COUNTY**

Table I-55
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
BERKELEY COUNTY (BERKELEY-CHARLESTON-DORCHESTER REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	374	655	100	123	806	1,029
Bridges	51	57	18	37	53	108
Public Transportation	38	4	6	14	22	42
Freight (Rail and Road)	6	2	2	4	2	8
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	3	1	1	1	3
Other Transportation Facilities	1	-	-	-	1	1
Total	470	721	127	179	885	1,191
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	54	12	6	4	56	66
Farmland Retention	3	1	2	-	1	4
Energy	13	3	1	8	7	16
Telecommunications	30	-	1	12	17	30
Total	100	16	10	25	81	116
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	8	12	4	4	12	20
Justice (Courts)	7	18	5	4	16	25
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	6	13	5	5	9	19
Total	21	43	14	13	37	64
EDUCATION						
Public Education	30	540	75	75	420	570
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	30	540	75	75	421	571
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	9	7	2	2	11	15
Water Supply	7	140	11	23	112	146
Waste Water Disposal	37	115	13	24	114	152
Solid Waste Management	7	23	10	8	12	30
Total	59	285	36	58	250	344
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	4	12	2	4	10	16
Arts / Library	5	6	2	4	6	12
Historic Resources	4	2	1	2	3	6
Total	13	20	5	10	19	34
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	8	37	4	8	33	45
Shore and River Protection	-	5	1	2	2	5
Sensitive Land and Water	6	3	2	1	6	9
Open Space	3	6	5	2	2	9
Air Pollution	1	1	-	1	1	2
Total	18	51	12	14	44	70
OVERALL TOTAL	712	1,677	279	373	1,736	2,389

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-56
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
CHARLESTON COUNTY (BERKELEY-CHARLESTON-DORCHESTER REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	1,302	1,078	308	321	1,751	2,380
Bridges	127	186	48	101	164	313
Public Transportation	70	30	17	34	49	100
Freight (Rail and Road)	31	9	7	16	17	40
Ports/Maritime Activities	1,280	187	293	587	587	1,467
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	32	3	7	10	18	35
Other Transportation Facilities	3	1	1	1	2	4
Total	2,845	1,494	681	1,070	2,588	4,339
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	92	20	11	6	95	112
Farmland Retention	4	2	4	1	1	5
Energy	24	10	2	16	16	34
Telecommunications	243	15	8	67	183	258
Total	363	47	25	89	295	409
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	22	49	13	40	18	71
Justice (Courts)	21	41	12	35	15	62
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	32	65	28	35	34	97
Total	75	155	53	110	67	230
EDUCATION						
Public Education	74	547	185	185	251	621
Higher Education	351	50	14	61	326	401
Total	425	597	199	246	577	1,022
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	32	21	18	18	17	53
Water Supply	8	228	23	36	176	235
Waste Water Disposal	127	140	27	36	204	267
Solid Waste Management	25	55	33	25	22	80
Total	192	443	102	115	418	635
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	31	83	26	22	66	114
Arts / Library	20	50	23	12	35	70
Historic Resources	31	2	9	15	9	33
Total	82	135	58	49	110	217
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	15	74	13	23	53	89
Shore and River Protection	68	5	9	37	27	73
Sensitive Land and Water	9	7	4	2	10	16
Open Space	5	11	9	4	3	16
Air Pollution	3	1	1	2	1	4
Total	100	98	36	68	94	198
OVERALL TOTAL	4,082	2,969	1,154	1,747	4,149	7,050

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

Table I-57
SOUTH CAROLINA INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS (1995-2015)
(in millions of current dollars)
DORCHESTER COUNTY (BERKELEY-CHARLESTON-DORCHESTER REGION)

<i>Service Area</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Backlog</i>	<i>Rehab</i>	<i>New Growth</i>	<i>Total</i>
TRANSPORTATION						
Roads	192	487	84	88	507	679
Bridges	17	38	11	23	21	55
Public Transportation	33	29	10	19	33	62
Freight (Rail and Road)	12	3	2	4	9	15
Ports/Maritime Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aviation (Including Air Freight)	-	7	1	2	4	7
Other Transportation Facilities	1	-	-	-	1	1
Total	255	564	108	136	575	819
COMMERCE						
Economic Development	35	8	2	3	38	43
Farmland Retention	2	1	1	-	1	3
Energy	7	2	-	4	4	8
Telecommunications	31	-	1	12	18	31
Total	75	10	5	19	61	85
PUBLIC SAFETY, ADMINISTRATION AND WELFARE						
Public Safety (Jails)	8	15	4	5	14	23
Justice (Courts)	7	17	4	4	16	24
Public Admin./ Instit./ Hsg.	2	12	2	4	8	14
Total	17	44	10	13	38	61
EDUCATION						
Public Education	11	360	15	30	326	371
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11	360	15	30	326	371
HEALTH						
Public Health Care	7	5	1	2	9	12
Water Supply	6	103	7	20	82	109
Waste Water Disposal	31	88	9	24	86	120
Solid Waste Management	7	25	14	9	9	32
Total	51	222	32	55	186	273
RECREATION AND CULTURE						
Recreational Facilities	2	8	1	3	6	10
Arts / Library	11	14	3	3	19	24
Historic Resources	2	3	1	2	2	5
Total	15	25	5	8	27	39
ENVIRONMENT						
Storm Water Management	4	28	4	6	22	32
Shore and River Protection	1	2	1	1	1	3
Sensitive Land and Water	4	5	2	1	6	9
Open Space	2	5	3	2	2	7
Air Pollution	2	1	-	1	1	2
Total	13	41	10	11	32	54
OVERALL TOTAL	437	1,265	184	272	1,246	1,702

Source: Rutgers CUPR; Wilbur Smith Associates; Siemon, Larsen & Marsh; Sandstone Environmental Associates - Projections, August 1996

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